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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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MAY REMOVE GEN. WEYLER

CAMPOS TO AGAIN COMMAND FORCES IN CUBA.

Report Says that the Former Leader in Assuming Charge on the Island Will Have Power to Treat with the Insurgents, Even to the Extent of Granting Them Independence—Demands the Privilege to Act Without Orders from Spain.

Gen. Weyler, the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, will, according to the latest advices received in this city, be relieved of his command, and will be succeeded by his predecessor, Gen. Martinez Campos, who had been practically removed in disgrace because of his humane treatment of the rebels.

When Gen. Weyler was last sent out to assume command of the Spanish forces he tried to palliate his cruelties and ferocity during the previous rebellion by saying that then he had been acting under the strict orders of his superiors.

Soon after arriving in Cuba and again assuming power he showed that he did not need any strict orders to perpetrate outrages and cruelties on prisoners, and also on people who were suspected of sympathizing with the rebels.

Gen. Weyler boasted that he would soon crush the rebellion with what soldiers there were then in the island. But he has had to call for more troops, and the insurgents are just as defiant as ever, and have succeeded in obtaining large quantities of arms and ammunition from various points, and also several cannon, in spite of the vigilance of the Spanish gunboats.

Gen. Campos, it is said, has expressed his willingness to take command in Cuba, provided he be invested with full powers to act without waiting for orders from Canovas Del Castillo or any one else.

He asked power to treat with the insurgents on the basis of giving them full autonomy or independence. It was these conditions that made the Spanish Government hesitate, otherwise he would have already been in Cuba.

However, the advices say that the General will be in Cuba before the end of November, under such terms as he has demanded.

INSURGENT DEFEATS REPORTED.

A Cuban Camp Burned—Railroad Communication Interrupted.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—A Government force that was carrying mails to Tapaste, Province of Havana, had a skirmish with rebels under the leadership of Mirabel, who was formerly a bandit. Nine of the insurgents were killed, including Mirabel. The troops lost three killed and six wounded.

The San Diego de Nunez guerrillas surprised the camp of the rebel leader Pacheco and dispersed the band. Three rebels were killed and several wounded. The troops burned the camp, which conisted of 200 huts. Among the rebels killed was Capt. Sosa, formerly a bandit.

Advices from Nuevitas are to the effect that railway communication with Puerto Principe is interrupted. The rebels have derailed a train, and the wreckage completely blocks the line. The insurgents fired upon the troops who were guarding the train and three of them were killed.

The rebel chief Anicito Hernandez has been captured near Colorados, Santa Clara.

Spanish Sympathizers in London.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A large number of the Spanish residents of this city met at Winchester House to-day and adopted resolutions expressive of their sympathy with their fellow-countrymen in Cuba and the Philippine Islands who have lost business or property through the rebellions in those places. The resolutions also congratulated the Spanish Government on its determination to conquer the insurgents. A committee was appointed to collect funds for the relief of the Spanish sufferers.

Gen. Roloff Not Released.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, who is accused of aiding filibustering expeditions to Cuba, was again before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday morning. Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman announced that the Government's testimony was all in, and Mr. Rubens asked for Gen. Roloff's discharge on the ground that there had been no proof of his having been concerned in a military expedition. Commissioner Alexander denied the motion, and held Gen. Roloff in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAY DEAD IN HIS LABORATORY.

Prof. George H. Markoe Was Probably Stricken with Paralysis.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Prof. George H. Markoe, aged about sixty, and one of the originators of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, was found dead to-day in the laboratory of the Joseph Burnett Company's Building, 36 India Street, having probably died from a paralytic shock.

He was one of the best-known chemists in New-England. He had a paralytic shock several years ago, and since then had been in failing health.

A widow, a son, and a daughter are living.

No Friction in Samoa.

APIA, Samoa, Sept. 3.—The publication of an Apia letter in San Francisco, declaring that strained relations exist between the three powers on account of the refusal of Germany to participate in celebrating the Queen's birthday and the Fourth of July has created a sensation here. The statements are without foundation. The levee and ball by the British Consul General was attended by all the German officials. The American celebration was a subscription affair, divested of official character. Vice Consul Blacklock remained away, which accounted for the absence also of the German official staff.

Foreign Money in Cripple Creek.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 25.—Negotiations were closed here yesterday whereby a syndicate of bankers of Paris and London secure control of 300,000 shares of the capital stock of the Elkton Consolidated Mining Company, a Cripple Creek corporation, owning the Big Elkton and Water Mines. The price paid was $1 per share.

FITZGIBBON LEAVES JAIL.

Was Sentenced for Life in 1873 for Killing John O'Hara.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—John Fitzgibbon, a life prisoner from New-York City, was discharged from Sing Sing Prison today. He was received at the prison April 24, 1873, and was pardoned by Gov. Morton on the petition of the British Ambassador to this country, Fitzgibbon being an Englishman. Fitzgibbon, who is now fifty-four years old, received $22 as earnings, $10 from the State, and carfare to New-York before he was released.

Fitzgibbon was sentenced to life imprisonment on April 22, 1873, by Judge J. R. Brady of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree for killing John O'Hara, he pleading guilty on the advice of his counsel.

On Dec. 24, 1872, John Crimmins visited Fitzgibbon in his room, on the third floor of a tenement house in East Forty-sixth Street, where he resided, and shortly afterward the two entered into an altercation. Fitzgibbon had a hatchet in his hand, with which he threatened to kill Crimmins, who then shouted for assistance.

John O'Hara, who lived in an adjoining room, endeavored to go to Crimmins's aid, but his wife, fearing for his safety, locked the door to prevent him from leaving the room. O'Hara then became excited and broke down the door, and rushed to Fitzgibbon's room and tried to enter. Finding the door locked, and hearing Crimmins still shrieking for help, he battered in the door panels, whereupon Fitzgibbon opened the door, dragged O'Hara into the room, by his coat collar, and hit him on the head with the hatchet he had intended to use upon Crimmins.

O'Hara fell to the floor, but Fitzgibbon, not satisfied with his work thus far, dealt the severely injured man two more vicious blows and then left the house. O'Hara died.

AMEY DOESN'T HAVE TO PAY.

Jury Believes that He Was Scared into Signing a $5,000 Note.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 25.—George D. Wagner's suit for collection on a five-thousand-dollar note signed by John C. Amey, a merchant of this place, has been decided against Wagner. The jury came in late last night with the verdict.

Amey's defense was that Wagner's story of a wife's alienated affections, a confession, and the giving of the note as damages was untrue. Amey testified that in May, 1895, Wagner brought to him a paper and told him it was an agreement by which Amey agreed never to speak to Mrs. Wagner again or to Mr. Wagner. He took the paper and started to open it to read its contents, Wagner snatched it from him, placed one hand in a hip pocket, and in a threatening manner commanded the witness to sign.

The witness alleged that he feared for his life and did sign the paper. Wagner then went away. The paper was not the agreement it was alleged to be, but the note upon which the suit was brought.

Amey also claimed that the day before the signing of the paper the message was conveyed to him that unless he settled at once his head would be blown off by Wagner. He said he knew this message came direct from Wagner, and it caused him uneasiness and alarm. Wagner is a traveling agent. He says that he will appeal.

BARKENTINE LONG OVERDUE.

Thomas J. Stewart Seventeen Days Ago Sailed for Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Much anxiety is felt in shipping circles in this city concerning the safety of the Bangor barkentine Thomas J. Stewart, Capt. L. C. Blake, which is now seventeen days out from New-York for this port, with coal. The theory advanced by many is that she was caught in the storm and either blown off the coast, badly crippled, or possibly wrecked.

The crew numbers eleven men all told.

No vessels arriving at this port have reported the barkentine, nor any wreck or wreckage that might have come from her. She doubtless ran into the gale, which prevailed Sept. 7, 8, and 9, and might easily have been blown far out of her course. Possibly she has been floating about in a damaged condition, or may have been trying to make Bermuda.

She was built in 1880 at Brewer, Me., and is owned by I. K. Stetson. She rates first-class in the American Shipping Record. She measures 844 tons, is 168 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 19 feet depth.

ALTGELD'S HORSE RAN AWAY.

Sat Unmoved in the Carriage, Not Trying to Stop the Animal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—While Gov. Altgeld and T. F. Donovan were seated in a carriage at Danville, Ill., and Donovan was speaking to a crowd, one of the traces became unfastened.

The animal, finding itself comparatively free, made a wild plunge and started through the crowd, knocking men right and left.

Mr. Donovan was thrown out. Gov. Altgeld sat unmoved, not even trying to stop the horse. It ran a block before it was stopped, but the Governor never moved a muscle or said a word.

Typhoid Epidemic Among Miners.

LEAD CITY, S. D., Sept. 25.—The typhoid epidemic in Lead City increases. Almost 200 miners are laid off, and it is almost impossible to find men enough for the mines. Doctors and nurses are being brought in from outside, and still there are scarcely enough well people to care for the sick. The disease is of the most malignant type. A number of cases are reported in Deadwood.

Set Fire to His Prison.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 25.—A fire in the hospital department of the county jail this morning caused a loss of $20,000; no insurance. The fire was started by a prisoner named Alexander Bell, with the intention of escaping. Three prisoners were taken out almost suffocated.

Carnegie Mills Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—The entire plant of the Carnegie Company's Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, has resumed operation after several weeks' idleness. Both old and new mills are making steel rails, giving employment to about 1,200 workmen.

WHEAT MOUNTS TO 67 1-4

THAT WAS 1 5-8 CENTS HIGHER THAN THE DAY BEFORE.

December Wheat, After Wavering During Most of the Trading Hours in Chicago, Rose in the Closing Quarter Hour in a Way That Amazed Most Members of the Board—Lively Trading on the Produce Exchange in This City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—In the face of news suggestive rather of a decline than a further advance, wheat at the close to-day was 1⅝ cents higher than at the close yesterday. December wheat, which left off at 65½ cents yesterday and sold early to-day as low as 64½ cents, rose to 67¼ cents, and closed within one-sixteenth of a cent of that.

Some of the smaller speculators, when the regular trading hour arrived, attempted to sell out. They did so without creating much commotion. The market was large enough to take the scattered selling and not go to pieces.

More important selling, headed by Gifford, occurred later in the day. His offerings kept up so persistently that the crowd said it was Armour wheat. Anything the crowd cannot see through is put down to Armour. There was selling by Baldwin & Farnum, by Schwartz & Dupee, and other commission houses. Comstock was a seller, Brosseau, Logan, Raymond, and Pringle were good buyers.

The trade watched closely for signs of selling by Cudahy and Linn, but discovered none. There was very little attempt to put out short lines. Even the most bearish in the trade could see nothing more than a natural reaction in the market. The turn in prices gave the people with bear news a chance to send it in and get a hearing. But the bull leaders can renew the upward march in prices when the small fellows get out of the market, and the bear leaders, if there are any, know it.

The bullish feeling returned after midday. The market made quick response to good buying. The price quickly moved up from 65 cents to 65¾ cents. The bull leaders made a market before the close which surprised the whole wheat frade. The December price was run up from 65¾ cents to 67¼ cents with very little ceremony. Part of the scheme was to work St. Louis, jump the price there close to 70 cents, and start a lot of St. Louis buying here, thus closing this market with a whirl.

TWENTY-MINUTE SCRAMBLE HERE.

Sudden Spurt in Exchange Prices After a Decline Early in the Day.

There was an exciting half hour in the wheat pit of the Produce Exchange just before the close of the market yesterday. The price of wheat, which throughout the greater part of the day had been comparatively weak, took a sudden spurt and advanced by a quick succession of jumps 2 cents a bushel, December options going up to 73⅛.

There was no apparent cause for this advance other than the general bullish feeling that has prevailed among the wheat brokers both here and in Chicago for several days.

Speculation in wheat has been greatly stimulated by the estimates of the shortage of the Spring crop. Some reports from the West have placed the shortage at about 70,000,000 bushels. The big grain operators in Chicago have naturally taken advantage of such reports to start a boom in prices, and the market in this city acts in sympathy with that in Chicago.

There was a decline early yesterday morning of 1 cent per bushel in the price of wheat, and the market for several hours was unusually dull. This condition of affairs, it is presumed, led half a dozen brokers to start a buying movement, and for twenty minutes or more there was the wildest kind of a scramble.

BURGLARS CHOKE A WOMAN.

She Refused to Give Up Her Money—They Left Her Insensible.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 25.—Two masked burglars broke into the residence of Mrs. Christian Mylin, an aged widow living in Pequea township. The only other occupants of the house were two young girls, and they were threatened with violence if they refused to surrender money which they were supposed to have in the house.

Mrs. Mylin refused to give up any money. She was brutally assaulted and choked into insensibility. While the burglars were ransacking the house the girls escaped and aroused the neighborhood. The burglars had fled when assistance arrived. They are believed to be residents of the neighborhood.

Mrs. Mylin's condition is serious.

What Blanche Walsh Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Miss Blanche Walsh returned from Australia yesterday. She says Goodwin's trip has not been the success expected. He tried "The Gilded Fool," "The Rivals," and "In Mizzoura" during the five weeks she was with him in Melbourne, but only the last-named caught the people. It is stated that Goodwin will soon return to San Francisco. Miss Walsh said: "There was no earthly use for two leading women in the company, and, as I did not propose to divide honors with Miss Elliott, I came home."

Packet Sarah Founders at Sea.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—News reached this city to-day of the foundering on the Grand Banks, a few days ago, of the old Western Island packet bark Sarah, which for years plied between Boston and the Azores, carrying passengers and freight. She was on a passage from St. Pierre to France when disaster overtook her. The full details are not yet to hand, but four of her crew are said to have been drowned, while the remainder were rescued by a passing vessel.

Lost His Life Trying to Save a Boy.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—Richard Davis, a prominent young business man of this city, started on a fishing trip with a fourteen-year-old friend, "Bart" Taylor. They anchored off the shore, near the American Wire Works plant. The boy accidentally fell overboard. Davis leaped in to his rescue, and both were drowned. A crowd on the shore saw the accident.

LEE MAY LEAVE HAVANA.

A Possible Leave of Absence During the Yellow Fever Season.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—Those here who are supposed to be intimately acquainted with Consul General Fitzhugh Lee of Havana intimate that the State Department at Washington will consider the question of allowing him to come back to this country and remain until after the yellow fever period has passed.

It is claimed that the present is the worst season in Cuba for the unacclimated. It is known that Dr. Burgess, the United States Marine Hospital Surgeon stationed at Havana, is very solicitous about the Consul General, and has suggested to the authorities at Washington the advisability of requesting Gen. Lee to take a leave of absence for two months. He thinks it very hazardous for him to remain at his post during the month of October. When Mrs. Lee was in Richmond, some weeks ago, she expected to join her husband in Cuba about Oct. 1. It is not known what action the State Department intends to take in the matter.

There is an impression that the sound-money Democrats are anxious to have Gen. Lee come back to Virginia now and remain during the present campaign.

A DISTURBANCE IN JAMAICA.

Half-Civilized Natives Seize the Lands of Settlers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 17.—Jamaica's half-civilizezd mountain tribe, the Maroons, are once more giving trouble to the authorities by descending on adjacent plantations and laying claim to portions of the cultivated lands. About the middle of last year much trouble was caused by these people, but the leniency of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court smoothed matters over. The Maroons think that the outlying lands of their reservations, down along the plains, have been encroached upon, and it was to recover these supposed losses that the disturbance of last year was started. The decision of the Supreme Court, including, as it did, the release of the leaders, seems to have conveyed the impression that not only could the authorities not punish them, but that their claims were recognized.

The Maroons have now descended from the mountains and established themselves at Fuller's Wood, the principal bone of contention. A large posse of police has been dispatched to eject them, and the result is awaited with anxiety.

NOW IN THE BACKGROUND.

National League of Republican Clubs "Swallowed Up."

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—It was announced to-day at Republican headquarters that hereafter the Executive Committee and the National League of Republican Clubs would act in "harmony." This means nothing less than the swallowing of the latter organization by the National Committee.

The league within the last two years has come to be regarded as a failure and an unnecessary expense. Moreover, it was not under control of the committee so much as desired. The committee asked for the election of C. U. Gordon of Chicago as President, but he was "turned down" for Mr. Woodmansee, and this decided the committee to bring matters to a head.

The league was told that its organization might be retained, but in order to get any recognition, either now or after the election, it would have to make itself absolutely subservient to the National Committee. It surrendered.

ADRIFT FOUR DAYS AT SEA.

The Bark Perfection Burned When Out Fourteen Days.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—Capt. Loomer and Mate Petrie of the Nova Scotia bark Perfection, which was burned at sea, arrived from London to-day. The vessel, which was loaded with lumber from Quebec for Rio Janiero, was fourteen days out when fire was discovered forward.

The hatches were opened and water poured into the hold, but the flames were beyond control. The hatches were battened down again, but the fire spread all over the vessel and the crew took to the boats. A small boat with the mate and two others was capsized and the occupants rescued with difficulty. The crew were four days in the boats before being picked up.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary among the crew.

DIP MACKEREL OUT OF THE SURF

Immense School Close in Shore Off Block Island.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Capt. White of the schooner Iolantha, from Block Island, with 150 barrels of mackerel, reports an immense school of fish out there, but so close in shore that fishermen are unable to catch them.

Shoremen drive down on the beach and with dip nets load their teams. The fish are of excellent quality.

Fishermen expect to make large catches as soon as the fish move off shore, and the prospect for a good Fall's work is favorable.

Town in Peril from Forest Fires.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 25.—South Range, a small town six miles down on the Omaha Road, narrowly escaped destruction last evening by forest fires, which raged fiercely for several hours. A fire engine was dispatched to the fire from this city, and was the means of saving the town. The Omaha Road reports several of its culverts burned away.

Incurable, He Killed Himself.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 25.—Joseph M. Wallace, aged fifty-one years, shot himself in the breast last evening with a revolver. He lived a short time. Wallace was an expert bookkeeper and resided in Philadelphia. He had been ill from consumption two years and he was supposed to have killed himself because he could not be cured.

Robbers Fire Store and Dwelling.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—The dwelling house and general store of J. U. Hendricks, at Norritonville, was burned to the ground last night. Mr. Hendricks's family barely escaped. The supposition is that the store was entered by thieves, who set fire to it to hide the evidence of robbery. Articles presumably dropped in flight were afterward found on the road and were identified by Mr. Hendricks as having been taken from his store.

ALL DEPENDS ON MR. HILL

REPORTS SAY MR. THACHER WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

One Story, However, Has It that Mr. Bryan Has Been Assured of the Candidate Retiring from the Ticket—Tammany Still Muddled—Sheehan Takes Issue with Statement that Hill Carried His Point Before State Committee.

A dispatch received in this city by a prominent politician last night declared that John Boyd Thacher would not withdraw from the Popocratic State ticket.

While the Tammany people were unwilling to give any expression of opinion as to this dispatch, it was evident that they regarded it as important. Tammany men, in fact, were of the opinion that Mr. Thacher would remain on the ticket and that they would have to make the best of it.

Another story came to town also that Mr. Bryan had been assured of Mr. Thacher's withdrawal, and that Mr. Bryan was much delighted with the news.

The impression among the silver Democrats of this city, however, seemed to be that Mr. Thacher would not withdraw unless Senator Hill asked him to do so, and that the chances were that Senator Hill would ask him to do nothing of the sort.

Such is the whole situation. If Senator Hill insists that Mr. Thacher remain at the head of the State ticket, he will remain there despite all Tammany.

To Notify Mr. Thacher To-day.

The Committee on Notification which was appointed at Tuesday night's meeting of the Popocratic State Committee will wait on Mr. Thacher in Albany to-day, tell him that he has been nominated, and see what he has to say.

Senator Grady, who attacked Mr. Thacher's letter so severely at the meeting of the committee, said yesterday that he could not say whether or not he would ask Mr. Thacher what his views on the financial issue were. The Senator was non-communicative.

John C. Sheehan evidently takes issue with Senator Hill on his alleged statement that he was successful in carrying his point before the State Committee. In a talk yesterday Mr. Sheehan said, in regard to the original resolution offered by John B. Shea, County Clerk Purroy's lieutenant:

"At a conference held just before the meeting of the State Committee Tuesday night it was agreed by Senator Hill, myself, and others, that a committee should be appointed to wait upon Mr. Thacher, and such a committee was appointed as a result of the meeting. Tammany got all that was expected, and all that was asked for. We asked for the appointment of this committee, and we got it.

"Mr. Shea did not represent Tammany when he offered his resolution that Thacher stand on the Chicago platform, or get off the ticket. The other Tammany members of the State Committee did not know anything about that resolution until it was offered by Mr. Shea. We were not in favor of Mr. Shea's action, and, had it been left to our delegation, his resolution would have been voted down. We voted for the nomination of Mr. Thacher in good faith, and in the belief that he would stand on the Chicago platform. Otherwise we would not have voted for him. I hope that he will stand on that platform.

"If Senator Hill's friends think that he won a victory of any kind in that meeting they are welcome to their opinion, and all the consolation they can get out of it."

When Mr. Sheehan was asked what would be the result in the event of Mr. Thacher remaining on the ticket, he intimated that to object to his candidacy would be to put the organization in the position of bolters. But he did not know how the rank and file would take it.

Lively Meeting in Prospect.

There will be a lively time at the meeting of the State Committee Monday night. It will be held in the Hotel Bartholdi, and will begin at 8 o'clock.

Tammany's Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, but the Thacher matter did not come before it. Perhaps the most important thing that was done was the adoption of a campaign button. It is a small affair—a disk with a white background, on which there is a five-pointed star in dark blue. On the edge of the button there is a blue border, with the words "Tammany, Bryan, and Sewall." In the spaces between the words are miniature stars and stripes.

The vacancies in the Tammany list of Inspectors and other election officers caused by the sifting-out process by the Police Board were ordered to be filled.

Thomas S. Brennan, Chairman of the committee in charge of next Thursday night's ratification meeting, where Bryan will be the star, reported that an average of about 2,000 men from each Assembly District would attend the meeting "in and around Tammany."

With the exception of a few near-by Assembly districts, the parade idea has been abandoned for two reasons—first, that the men want to get to the scene of the meeting early, and, second, many are averse to parading their support of Bryan and repudiation behind brass bands.

William P. St. John was still of the opinion yesterday that if Mr. Thacher remained on the State ticket the silver men would nominate a man against him.

THACHER PREPARING HIS SPEECH.

Getting Ready for the Notification—Mr. Hill at Home All Day.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Mayor John Boyd Thacher remained at his house on the Helderberg Mountains this morning. He is busy preparing the remarks which are to be addressed to the Notification Committee to-morrow.

Senator Hill did not come down to the city from Wolfert's Roost.

He refused to discuss last night's Brooklyn Democratic nominations.

Man Run over by a Boy Dies.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 25.—Patrick O'Keefe of East Rahway, who was run down last night by Orville Way, aged fourteen, with a bicycle, died at 7 o'clock tonight. He was a member of Company C, Thirtieth New-Jersey Volunteers. Way was trying a companion's wheel, and was scorching along Cherry Street at a pretty lively gait when he struck O'Keefe. In falling O'Keefe's head came in contact with the curbstone, which caused a fracture at the base of the brain.

BRYAN'S RECORD IN 1892.

Secretary Morton's Comment on the "Boy Orator's" Support of Weaver.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 25.—In view of Chairman Faulkner's published statement that Bryan voted for Weaver for President in 1892 under instructions from the National Committee, on account of a fusion scheme in Western States, a letter received yesterday by a Galveston man from Secretary J. Sterling Morton is of peculiar interest. Mr. Morton writes:

"A regularly nominated Electoral ticket for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, nominated at a regular Democratic convention in the State of Nebraska, and voted for in the Fall of 1892, was in the field. The name of the undersigned headed the State ticket for the Governorship. The vote you will find in any of the great newspaper almanacs for the year 1893.

"Mr. W. J. Bryan voted for the Populist Electors in 1892, instead of the Democratic Electors. Whether he voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor on that occasion, who was known to be an ultra gold-standard man, is a question which I am unable to answer, though I should swear, to the best of my knowledge and belief, if placed under oath, that he voted for the Populist ticket throughout, notwithstanding he was running for Congress at the same time as a Democrat."

JEALOUS, HE KILLED HIS WIFE

Kemm, Married for Sixteen Years, Killed Himself.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Peter Kemm, thirty-nine years old, murdered his wife, Mary, and cut his own throat to-day.

Mrs. Kemm lived with her brother, Joseph Rabel, over 81 Lemon Street, having separated from her husband last February. Kemm called at the house, pushed Mrs. Rabel aside, and said:

"I want my wife."

Mrs. Rabel called for help and ran into the street. Neighbors went to her assistance. They found Mrs. Kemm lying on the kitchen floor dead, her head cut open with a hatchet. Kemm was found in an adjoining bedroom dead, with his throat cut. In his hand was the bloody hatchet with which the murder was committed, and in a pool of blood beside him lay a razor. After killing his wife he had walked into the bedroom, and, standing before the mirror, drew the razor across his throat, severing the jugular vein.

The cause of the tragedy was insane jealousy. The couple had been married sixteen years and parted three times.

THREE NEW EXCISE AGENTS.

W. H. D. Sweet, Fred T. Bryant, and Menzo W. Johnston Appointed.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman has appointed the following Special Agents under the Raines excise law: William H. D. Sweet of Albany, who is a veteran, and was recommended by Henry Russell and others.

Fred J. Bryant of Binghamton, N. Y., recommended by Senator Johnston, State Treasurer Colvin, Cyrus Strong, Jr., George W. Dunn, George F. Green, Robert F. Gladding, and others.

Menzo W. Johnston of Farmer, N. Y., a veteran, and recommended by E. W. Wilcox, John E. Richardson, William H. Sweet, and others.

BANKERS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

President and Cashier of a New-Orleans Institution Held in Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—The first arrests of persons who had to do with the Bank of Commerce, that failed on Sept. 11, were made to-day.

Charles Morales swore out an affidavit against William P. Nichols, President, and John E. De Blanc, Cashier, of the defunct bank, charging them with receiving a deposit of $500 on the day before the failure, when they knew the bank was insolvent.

Both were released in $500 bonds, signed by Justice Nichols, uncle of the President of the Bank of Commerce.

Settlements in Moore Stocks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—M. M. Jamieson & Co. to-day settled for 700 shares of New-York Biscuit on a basis of 80. They also announced that they were prepared to settle all their deals in Biscuit on this basis, and in Diamond Match at 200.

Will Not Use Balloting Machines.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At a town meeting in Ossining to-day it was decided not to use the balloting machines this year, as they are not so constructed that split tickets for Presidential candidates can be voted in them.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather, with fresh northwesterly winds.

The barometer had fallen slowly last night from the lake regions southward to the east gulf coast, and it had risen slowly on the New-England coast and rapidly in the Northwest. It continued highest east of New-England. A second area of high pressure covered the Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and the depression which was north of the lake regions yesterday morning remained about stationary, but the pressure had increased in the centre of the disturbance.

It was generally warmer east of the Mississippi and cooler in the Northwest and Southwest.

Light local showers occurred during the day in the lake regions and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Showers were also reported from South Dakota, at Northern Rocky Mountain stations, and in Texas. The weather continued generally clear on the Atlantic coast.

The indications are that fair weather will continue from Southern New-England southward to the east Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	63	55	57
6 A. M.	62	55	56
9 A. M.	63	61	60
12 M.	68	68	63
4 P. M.	70	65	69
6 P. M.	69	64	67
9 P. M.	68	61	65
12 P. M.	68	60	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62.50
Weather Bureau	62.00
Corresponding date 1895	66.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 2.

HOT POLITICS IN BOSTON

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS CAUSES A FUROR IN MUSIC HALL.

Begins His Tactical Fight for Control of the Democratic Convention in a Great Bryan Meeting—Denounces Those Who Oppose His Desire to Get Hold of the Party Organization—Stirs His Partisans to a High Pitch of Excitement.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—George Fred Williams created a furor in Music Hall to-night. He began there his tactical fight for the control of the State Convention of the Silver Democracy of Massachusetts, which will be held in Music Hall to-morrow.

The hall was packed with an audience assembled to listen to a speech by Candidate Bryan, who already had delivered one speech in Boston to a crowd on Boston Common. The audience included most of those who will sit in the Democratic Convention to-morrow.

What the Real Purpose Is.

Mr. Williams seized what he considered an excellent opportunity for making ground on which to stand to-morrow. Mr. Williams expects to be nominated for Governor, and there is a general acquiesence in that expectation. He does not, however, expect to be elected Governor, and if in the convention he should secure nothing more than the Gubernatorial nomination, he would be greatly disappointed.

The prime purpose of the men who are steering Mr. Williams and managing his campaign is to capture the party organizations of the State and of the City of Boston. They are men who have been kept out of political power. Some of them have figured in queer transactions in the Legislature; others have been employed by the Republican leaders and are reputed to have given political services for which they were paid. One of the most active members of the group stumped the city in 1894 and 1895 in the interest of the Republican candidate for Mayor and against the regular nominees of the Democratic Party. Mr. Williams has given him a commission to pass upon and determine the Democracy of veterans in the party.

Mr. Williams professes to believe that those who oppose turning the party organization over to his control do not intend to make a fair fight. It was with a declaration of this belief that he laid the foundation of the sensational speech he made in Music Hall this evening.

Mr. Williams arrived at the hall in advance of Mr. Bryan. He came on the stage from the wings, followed by Joseph A. Dennison, Secretary of the Bryan and Sewall Club. "Citizen" Francis A. Hobart, a former Republican; Thomas Riley, and Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan followed. A great cheer went up as Williams was recognized, and the shouts were renewed time and again. When the cheering had ceased, Mr. Sewall entered, and the applause broke out afresh. Three cheers were given for the Vice Presidential candidate, and he bowed his thanks.

Mr. Dennison called the meeting to order and presented Mr. Williams, and the audience arose en masse. Men waved their hats and yelled with might and main. Pandemonioum reigned for a minute or two.

A Speech Full of Invective.

The audience finally settled down to hear what Mr. Williams had to say. They heard something they had not expected. It was a speech full of invective and direct accusation. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, was criticised by the speaker, and his name was hissed by the audience. Secretary Robinson of the Democratic State Central Committee was accused of moral irresponsibility.

The most sensational part was toward the close, where Mr. Williams, addressing the delegates to the State Convention, who were in the hall, requested them to remain until the meeting was over to draft a bill of equity to present to a Judge, or to stay in their places until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the convention will meet, to prevent the State Committee from packing the house with "its heelers," and thus take the temporary organization from the rightfully accredited delegates.

The cheering became intense when Mr. Williams proposed this method of outwitting his opponents, and there was another wild scene of enthusiasm. The band in the lower gallery, with an apt understanding of the situation, began playing "Hold the Fort," and as the air was recognized the shouting grew in intensity. "I invite the band to stay," cried Mr. Williams. "Gentlemen, will you stay?"

"We will," came back the chorus, and there was more cheering.

It was 8:50 when Mr. Bryan appeared. Mr. Williams was concluding his remarks as the Presidential candidate stepped on the stage. Immediately men were on their feet, cheering like mad and waving their hats. Women, too, joined in the ovation. Mr. Williams lost no time in presenting the Democratic candidate, and, as he concluded with the words, "God bless, you, William J. Bryan," another uprising of the audience occurred, and the people cheered to the full measure of their lungs.

Mr. Bryan Supports Williams.

Mr. Bryan's voice was in bad condition when he began, but it improved as he went on, although it remained husky throughout the speech. He said, in part:

"I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to speak in this city and to present a cause in which I believe among a people who have been reported to be hostile to it. I never had a chance to address those who kept the pass at Thermopylae, but I am glad that I am permitted to speak to those who are going to keep the pass here. In ordinary times it would not be necessary for us, who believe as we do, to resort to extraordinary measurese, but my friends, we have passed through an unusual campaign; we are in the midst of an unusual struggle, and we have to meet an enemy that does not always scruple at the means employed.

"I have a great respect for Republicans. I have great respect for any man who has an opinion, believes in a thing and stands by it and tells the people what he believes in, but there is one thing which I do not hesitate to express my dislike for, and that is for a man who has a belief and dares not take the public into his confidence. I respect the advocate of the gold standard who says he is for a gold standard and will try to secure a gold standard. I cannot say so much for a man who says he is for bimetallism on the outside and works for the gold standard quietly.

"I am willing to meet in the open field a party who adopts a platform, nominates candidates upon the platform, and then

tries to elect the candidates of the platform. I cannot say so much for those who, having been defeated in a fair convention, try to steal the name Democrat from those who are entitled to it and then put a ticket in the field which they do not expect to vote for. I have had something to do with gold-standard Democrats. Therefore I am prepared for all sorts of underhand schemes.

Will Hold Up His Hand.

"I am glad to speak in this State. When my colleague in Congress with whom I did battle on this money question, when my colleague in Congress who was opposed to me at every step on this money question, became a convert to free silver, all differences between us on that subject disappeared, and we stood together, and when he came to Chicago to represent at least a part of the Democracy of Massachusetts and took his stand, I made up my mind that if George Fred Williams could fight for free coinage against all the hostile influences of the Bay State, I could come and hold up his hand while he fought the battle of the people.

"No part of this country is so far from my home that I cannot reach it, if one word of mine or one act of mine can give encouragement to a warrior like George Fred Williams. [Applause.] I know something of the embarrassment which surrounds one when he takes a position opposed by his friends and acquaintances. I know something of the bitterness which is aroused by the independence which is shown on such occasions, but, my friends, it has been the history of every cause that some one had to stand forth and take the abuse as they blazed away where multitudes followed after.

"I heard some one say that when one person saw a thing he was a fanatic, when a number were able to see the same thing he became an enthusiast, and then when everybody saw it he became a hero. [Applause.] Two months ago George Fred Williams was a fanatic. He is now an enthusiast. The time will come when his name will be written among the heroes of Massachusetts. [Great applause and a voice, "To-morrow it will."]

The speaker here touched upon the financial question and the income tax, and in conclusion said: "Now, I must go. I want you to take this question; I want you to study and have your own opinion. They tell you that they want agitation stopped. I tell you agitation will never stop until this gold standard is wiped out of existence in this country."

A GREAT FIGHT EXPECTED.

Indications of Turbulence in the Convention To-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The convention of the silver Democracy of Massachusetts, which will assemble here to-morrow, will probably be exciting and dramatic.

Veteran campaigners can find for it no parallel or precedent. The split that Butler effected in 1878 was a tame affair by comparison. The lines were clearly drawn then between the factions. The fight to-morrow will not be between the advocates of gold and the advocates of silver. The silver men will fight each other. The battle will closely resemble, in its nature and in its results, the historic feline duel in Kilkenny.

The full responsibility for the chaotic condition prevailing appears to rest upon George Fred Williams. He went to the Chicago Convention as the representative of a party that was for gold. He joined the silver men. On his return to Massachusetts he was honored by a public reception at Faneuil Hall, which was packed by the restless elements of the community. No man of prominence in the party appeared on the plaform or on the floor.

Williams Declares War.

Mr. Williams, mistaking the meeting for an expression of aroused public sentiment, declared open warfare against the party organization.

He formed a club to supplant the State Committee, and constituted it the sole judge and censor of every Democrat's orthodoxy.

His next move was to attack the Democratic Central Committee of Boston. The city's quota of delegates in the State Convention aggregates 447. After a three week's campaign Mr. Williams succeeded in electing just two of these.

More than 400 of the city's delegates will march in a body to the hall to-morrow morning with bands of music, banners, and mottoes. They will sit together; they will act together. They will resolutely oppose the programme which Mr. Williams and his lieutenants have mapped out. They will not oppose Mr. Williams's nomination for Governor. They will silently acquiesce in it.

Boston has given in past years more than 10,000 majority to Democratic candidates for office. The Republican nominee for Governor this year will probably have a substantial plurality.

Fight Will Begin Early.

The fight in the convention will begin with the organization. By custom the State Committee selects in advance the presiding officer, and the Chairmen of the important committees. Those who have been chosen will be opposed by the Williams followers, and the outlook now is that the opposition will be successful. But a strong effort will be made to install the State Committee selections. The Boston delegation in a body, the friends of the State Committee from other sections, and the contingent of sound-money men will present a solid front to the Williams forces. The best talkers will be put forward to inspire the rank and file with courage.

The Williams men will put forward Representative James H. Mellen of Worcester as a candidate for temporary Chairman against the Chairman of the State Committee, Judge Corcoran of Clinton, who by precedent is entitled to the place. A test of strength will be made at this stage which will disclose the feeling of the delegates with respect to Mr. Williams's crusade against the party organization. But whatever may be the outcome of the ballot the fight will go on to the closing hour.

The State Convention chooses fifteen members at large of the State Committee. The men selected are usually conspicuous leaders, whose personality is calculated to add strength to the organization, and whose counsel is beneficial to the party managers and the candidates. It is the purpose of Mr. Williams to retire those who are now serving in that capacity. The opposition to this policy will be spirited.

The candidate for second place on the ticket may be Jerry O'Sullivan of Lawrence. Mr. O'Sullivan is about twenty-six years of age, and an ardent silver man. He is an eccentric character.

An independent State ticket will be nominated by the sound-money Democrats.

PURIFYING THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The Rev. Mr. Cox's Crusade in Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Rev. George Clarke Cox, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has been waging an active crusade for the suppression of gambling games and immoral exhibitions at the Dutchess County Fair. The gambling games at the fair were broken up by the arrest of William H. Atkins, who comes from Utica. Mr. Cox played the game for 25 cents and won a ring. He at once secured from Justice Olivet a warrant for the arrest of Atkins, who to-day appeared and waived examination, being held in $200 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. He furnished the security and was released. The arrest of Atkins scared a lot of fakirs out of town.

Mr. Cox heard that buttons with vulgar phrases on them were being sold on the grounds. He left his clerical garb at home and proceeded to search out the fountainhead of the objectionable business. This afternoon he, with the Rev. Mr. Forbes of Jersey City, appeared before President R. W. Rives and Secretary F. R. Bain and asked for an officer, at the same time telling the officers of the society of the improper business and that it was their business to see that it was stopped. President Rives and Mr. Bain both said that they did everything in their power to suppress and keep out objectionable features. The management compelled six different fakirs to leave the grounds yesterday because there seemed to be some question as to the legitimacy of their games.

BRYAN'S HUGE AUDIENCE

FROM 50,000 TO 75,000 PEOPLE ON BOSTON COMMON.

Probably the Biggest Crowd that Ever Gathered to Hear a Speaker on that Classic Ground—A Short Address to the Few Who Could Hear Him—A Luncheon Earlier with the Free-Silver Leaders—Arthur Sewall Also Makes an Address.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Boston at 5:37 this afternoon. He was met at the Kneeland Street Station by a delegation of six members of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, and perhaps as many as 2,000 people, who had assembled to get a glimpse of the Democratic candidate. The delegation consisted of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Timothy M. Coakley, Frank A. Hobart, Major Henry Wynn, Frederick Crawford, and Ernest C. Marshall. George Fred Williams came in on the train with Mr. Bryan.

A great deal of care had been exercised by the police to handle the crowd at the station, but all of the elaborate arrangements were set at naught when the train rolled in. The crowd surged down upon the police, and swept them away as if they were men of straw. Again and again the police made a stand to control the crowd, but each time they were forced up against the side of the train that had brought Mr. Bryan in.

After a few minutes Mr. Bryan appeared upon the platform of his car. There was a cheer and a mighty rush by the crowd. The police resorted to force, and at last pushed the crowd back and made way for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Williams. The candidate then walked through the station to Kneeland Street, the crowd yelling all the time. When he finally reached Kneeland Street, where his carriage was in waiting, the crowd in the street cheered vociferously again and again.

Lunched with Silver Men.

Mr. Bryan quickly entered the carriage and was driven to the American House, where, after a short reception, at which a few members of the Bimetallic Union and Arthur Sewall were present, he took luncheon with silver men. At the luncheon Col. Stephen W. Nickerson presided. At the left of Mr. Bryan sat Col. Nickerson, Mr. Sewall, and E. Moody Boynton, while at his right were George Fred Williams and the Rev. Frederick Gifford. At the close of the dinner Col. Nickerson introduced Mr. Boynton, who welcomed Mr. Bryan to Boston. Mr. Bryan replied to Mr. Boynton's address of welcome as follows:

"I desire to express thanks for my people for the kindly words spoken in behalf of the people of the Mississippi Valley. We recognize to a large extent that we are the descendants of those who began our Nation's history here; and while we may not all have in our veins the blood of the Revolutionary sires, yet we share with you the spirit which they bequeathed to the entire country. It is more than gratifying to find here in Boston so many who are in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed in the Chicago platform. From reading some of your papers, I had almost expected to find the majority looking for the tea, in order that they might return it to the mother country. I appreciate what has been said in regard to the magnitude of this struggle. It is a great struggle—a struggle whose importance is not fully realized even by many who are fighting with us. I realize the immense consequences which may follow from victory or defeat. I am a believer in Almighty God, [applause,] and my prayer is that He may give me strength to bear whatever responsibilities are reposed in me and wisdom to discharge whatever duties fall to me."

The luncheon over, Mr. Bryan appeared for a moment before the crowd in the main dining hall of the hotel. There were cheers and a demand for a speech. Mr. Williams urged the crowd to desist, but it yelled the louder for a speech, and, finally, the candidate yielded and made a one-minute address.

What Boston Never Saw Before.

Mr. Bryan was due to begin speaking on the Common at 6:45. It was 7:30 before he finally arrived there, and he found gathered about the temporary stand that had been erected near the corner of Beacon and Charles Streets, from 50,000 to 75,000 persons. Police officers said that the crowd numbered at least 75,000. Mr. Bryan said it was the largest gathering he had addressed. It is safe to say that few times indeed has a larger crowd gathered to hear a speaker in Boston Common. The speaker's stand was surmounted by two arc lights, and even then the outer edge of the crowd could not be seen by the aid of these. It was a howling, pushing, good-natured police-resisting crowd.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by James H. Mellen of Worcester. After the cheers had subsided, he said, in part:

"I am glad to greet you as fellow-citizens of a common country. I shall not attempt to make myself heard to all assembled here. I have spoken to a number of audiences, but never to one that seemed to reach so far away into the distance as this one. [Applause.] I will speak to those who are nearest, and those who are in Rhode Island and Maine can hear me when I visit those States.

"I come to Massachusetts to present the gospel of Democracy as I understand it. I do not claim to have any authority except that conferred on me by the Democratic Convention. If you doubt my Democracy, I can point to that convention as a better certificate than any bolting Democrat can find. But while I come as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, I also come as the nominee of two other parties, parties which have joined with us in making the silver question the paramount issue of this campaign.

"And out in this meeting in the open air, where I am afraid to talk very long lest I suffer the consequences which sometimes follow outdoor speaking, I simply desire to present for your consideration two or three questions. We lay down this proposition that the more money there is in the country the easier it is for any person who has something to sell to get his share of that money. Our opponents plant themselves upon the doctrine that the less money the whole people have the more money each individual will have. That is a mathematical proposition which you cannot find in any arithmetic, but it seems to be the proposition upon which the Republican financiering is based.

Defeat Will Not End the Fight.

"The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare. The gold standard has nothing to defend it except the misery which has followed wherever it has been tried. We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard. We invite you to join with us now. [Cries of "We will; no Yale men here."] If you don't join with us now, and we are defeated this year, we will come again and extend the invitation until a majority of the people of this country do join with us.

"While our opponents are spreading literature by the ton, the people are joining in the crusade for the restoration of bimetallism. We have no great campaign fund with which to supply those who want to read with all the literature they would like to have. We are doing the best we can, and we shall continue to do the best we can with the means on hand. We have not many great daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers will be glad to furnish editorials that the people of this country want to read. Having been connected a short time with the newspaper business myself, I do not underestimate the influence of the newspaper, but in times like these the people go ahead of the newspapers when the newspapers refuse to lead.

"My friends, you who assemble here as the representatives of the great Bay State have your part in the fight which we have now on hand, and I am glad that so great an army has so gallant a leader as George Fred Williams. In Chicago when the State of Massachusetts was called there were three who responded for silver. [Cheers.] If we had another National Convention, if I can judge from the sentiment expressed here, there would not only be three delegates for silver, but every delegate would respond to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1." [Great cheering.]

Mr. Bryan's Speeches at Other Places Will Be Found on Page 9.

SEWALL WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

He Says So Positively in a Speech on Boston Common.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Arthur Sewall, the Popocrat candidate for Vice President, was present with Mr. Bryan at the meeting on Boston Common and made a speech. As soon as Mr. Bryan had finished his address Mr. Sewall stepped onto a chair beside Mr. Bryan, who introduced him in the following words:

"Fellow-Citizens: I introduce to you a man who, way up in Maine, was willing to stand for free coinage when his neighbors were against it. I introduce to you a man who was in favor of an income tax although he had to pay it. I introduce to you a man who did not bow the knee or worship the golden calf. I introduce Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice President."

Mr. Sewall spoke as follows:

"It is with great satisfaction to me that you have this opportunity to see the great leader of the Democratic Party, your candidate for President.

"And I may say that it is a great satisfaction to me to let you know that his associate is still on the ticket. Some have asked whether I was on the ticket or not. I am glad of the opportunity to show you that your nominee for Vice President during this campaign will not decline until after election, the 3d of November.

"We are in this fight to stay. This fight is between the people on one side—the producers of wealth, the defenders of our country—against the prosperous classes, as we are told by the other party, the moneyed powers, and their allies in Europe. And I need not tell you when such parties are arrayed against each other who will win.

"There is only one question between the parties. There are only two parties to-day, one for the people, one for the producer, one for the laborer of this country, and the other for the gold standard, which is behind the intrenchments where you will find all the trusts, all the monopolies, all the enemies of the people.

"I ask how can the price of labor be maintained and increased without you first maintain and increase the price of the products of labor. It is too simple a proposition almost to discuss. I tell you the labor of this country is more interested in this question than any other party."

SENATOR TELLER OUT OF FAVOR.

Chairman Jones Does Not Like His Plain Advice About the East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The silver men say Senator Teller will be in Chicago Sunday, to begin his speaking tour in the Mississippi Valley States. Beginning Monday he will make five speeches in Illinois. Chairman Jones and other silver leaders are said to have become disappointed with the Colorado silver champion. This arises from the trouble Teller gave Jones in connection with Senator Dubois, in Washington, and from Teller's denunciation of the claims Jones and others were making about the East.

When Teller went to Washington recently, he found the most extravagant ideas entertained by Jones and others about Bryan's powers in the Eastern States. He told them substantially what Gorman had already said to the candidate and the Chairman—that Bryan was wasting his time on the seaboard of anywhere else east of the Ohio, and that if he did not return to the debatable States all would be lost. But Bryan is not only far beyond the control of Jones, but has even inoculated the latter with some of his own extravagant optimism.

Teller is said to have spoken firm and sensible advice on this score, and his words gave deep offense to the vanity of the Popocrat leaders. Then, too, the fact that he, their chief orator and spokesman aside from Bryan, is a Republican, rankles with many who fear his influence, and that of Towne, Dubois, and others in the event of Bryan's election. Of all the Republican boiters, Teller alone has not been discredited. "Tom" Carter has more than checkmated Mantle in Montana, Towne is cutting but little figure in the campaign, and as for Frederick T. Dubois, it would take a survey of Idaho to tell where he is politically. It took Mr. Teller's utmost persuasion, and finally flat denial, to keep Jones from assigning him to New-York States, which Mr. Teller says there is no hope of Bryan carrying.

Yale Men Indignant.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Every one is discussing the Bryan incident of yesterday, when the Presidential candidate stopped speaking and declared that he was prevented by Yale men's noise from proceeding. There is a general denial that he was stopped from speaking by Yale men, their claim being that they cheered for McKinley and gold incessantly at the beginning of his speech, compelling Mr. Bryan to take his seat after he had risen to speak and to wait five minutes until the cheering stopped, but they state that when he once began they did not prevent him from continuing. Much indignation is felt at the reference by Mr. Bryan to Yale students as young men who came to college to spend "ill-gotten gains." The Yale Faculty assert that no official notice will be taken of the incident.

Bryan's Future Movements.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Bryan will not make another speech in Brooklyn next week, as was expected. He will not leave Bath until Monday, and will speak in Portland that afternoon and go to New-Jersey that night. His Tammany Hall address will take place Tuesday night. To-morrow morning Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall will leave Boston at 8:30 o'clock for Manchester, N. H., go thence to Lawrence, Mass., then to Exeter and Portsmouth, N. H., and then to Bath, where they will arrive in the evening.

They Have No Use for Thacher.

The Young Democracy has repudiated John Boyd Thacher. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization last night, at 144 West Forty-second Street, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien offered resolutions asking the State Committee to name a candidate for Governor who will vote for Bryan and Sewall, and will stand upon the platform of principles which they represent and are battling for. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Fair at Newtown, Conn.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The first annual fair of the Newtown Agricultural Society will be held here on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week.

A creditable list of premiums has been collected and they will be awarded for pretty much everything to be found on Connecticut's fertile farms.

On Tuesday there will be exhibitions of cattle, sheep, and other live stock, and on Wednesday horses and colts of the useful breed. The roadsters will be exhibited on Thursday. There will be trotting and bicycle races daily. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, judging from the entries made by exhibitors.

Now

Is the time when you should look out for the condition of your health. Avoid sickness by purifying and enriching your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

ALTGELD DESERTS BRYAN.

BREACH OF NATIONAL AND ILLINOIS SILVER FORCES WIDENS.

The Illinois Anarchist Sees His Own Prospects Darkening, and Decides to Work for Himself Alone—He Could Not Get a Promise of a Cabinet Place, and a Senatorship Looked Too Far Off—Now He Will Be Satisfied to be Chicago's Mayor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The break between the State and National silver forces is widening, and the managers of each are further apart than ever.

It is understood that Altgeld had an early aspiration to a position in the Bryan Cabinet. He has now come down to laying plans to run for Mayor next Spring. There is no doubt that Bryan declined to promise Altgeld the Cabinet position. Bryan is confident in his power to carry the country unassisted, and he is shy in making promises. Losing hope of becoming Secretary of the Interior, Altgeld began to look to his chances of being returned to his present place. Seeing that there might be a disastrous slip between the cup and the lip, he cast his eye on Senator Palmer's toga. During the last few days this has begun to look gauzy and ethereal, and he has decided to come nearer home. George B. Swift's chair appears "not so bad," and he is figuring on a little traffic in municipal elections.

A Last Struggle for Existence.

This will account for the Governor's sudden interest in Cook County fusion between the Populists and the Democrats. It also throws light on "Buck" Hinrichsen's charge that the sound-money Democrats are preparing to traffic in municipal elections next Spring. In fact, the Altgeld forces have reached the point where they are throwing away all baggage which is likely to incumber them and are preparing to put up a last struggle for existence.

In spite of the Governor's early intimacy with the members of the Senatorial syndicate, there is no longer any doubt that a coldness has arisen between him and the managers of the National campaign, and the State and National silver forces are now pulling in different directions. Altgeld is out for Altgeld. He has made up his mind that his chances of election will be better by a separation of his campaign from that of the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

Left to Shift for Themselves.

Numerous things have combined to bring about the split. It is well known that the matter of money has been one of the most serious causes of dispute. Altgeld started out with the belief that an unlimited supply of funds from the National "barrel" would greatly facilitate his campaign for the Governorship. Illinois was regarded at the start as a doubtful State, and the Governor was given ample assurance that no stone would be left unturned by Senator Jones to secure it for Bryan and Altgeld. But money has not been forthcoming. One good reason is that it has been scarce. Jones has taken the position that he could not afford to help out the State Committee, and they would have to shift for themselves. Numerous conferences were held between Jones, Altgeld, Thomas Gahan, and "Buck" Hinrichsen, but the calls for speakers and cash were steadily refused.

Finally Altgeld became disgusted and decided to leave the National campaign alone, while he made sure of his own success. The meeting at Brand's Hall on the North Side was one of the early illustrations of his present course. He called his friends, the Germans, together and implored them to stand by him. He said nothing about the Chicago platform, the Supreme Court, or the free coinage of silver. He did not even mention Bryan.

THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

Republicans Claim a Solid Delegation —Silver Men's Views.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The boast of the silver men that they would surely elect fourteen and probably sixteen Congressmen in this State has stirred the Republican managers to reply. Chairman Hitch of the Republican State Committee has issued his first bulletin of the campaign, and it is devoted to the Congressional fight. He claims that the delegation from Illinois will be as solidly Republican in 1897 as it is to-day. Still, the Republican managers admit that the country Congressional districts are their most vulnerable points. They do not deny, when talking among themselves, that the fusion with the Populists endangers Republican success in several districts.

Mr. Hitch's figures show that on the basis of the vote of 1892, compared with the gains as shown by the poll taken under direction of the State Committee, the Republicans will carry every district that more conservative leaders put down as doubtful. Chairman Rannell of the Executive Committee subscribes to this confident statement. National Committeeman Jamieson rather frowns on these sanguine proclamations, and plainly says that he does not regard it good politics to claim everything in sight at this time. Neither does Dr. Jamieson agree with Henry C. Payne, whose enthusiastic announcement was that the battle is won, and he to-day intimates that overconfidence is the bugbear of the party leaders, and that no relaxation of vigilance should be allowed.

Chairman Hinrichsen of the silver Democrats claims that the following districts, named after their principal towns, will go Democratic: La Salle, Eleventh, where C. M. Golden is running; Peoria, Fourteenth, where Judge Worthington is running; Quincy, Fifteenth, in which W. H. Nero is the nominee; Springfield, Seventeenth, where B. F. Caldwell is on the fusion ticket; Mount Vernon, Twentieth, where Senator James Campbell is running; Paris, Nineteenth, in which Judge Hunter is the Democratic candidate; Belleville, Twenty-first, where Jehu Baker, Col. Morrison's old enemy, is running; Cairo, Twenty-second, in which J. J. Hall is the silver nominee; Litchfield, Eighteenth, where Lane was beaten a year ago and T. M. Lett is running on the same ticket and against the same Republican, Hadley, and the Jacksonville District, Sixteenth, where the Chairman himself is running for Congress.

"In all these districts there are fair Democratic majorities under normal conditions," says Chairman Hinrichsen, "and Mr. Hitch will find they will elect Democratic nominees this Fall. The population is mostly of farmers, and they are for silver, no matter what the other side may claim."

FUSION IN COOK COUNTY.

A Division of Offices Now the Only Obstacle in the Way.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The question of fusion in Cook County, which has hung fire so long and which has given the silver Democrats such anxiety, now seems likely to be accomplished. State Chairman Taubeneck and County Chairman Taylor of the Populist Party met the Democratic leaders again this afternoon to patch up a plan whereby a united fight may be made against the Republicans. Most of the candidates nominated for county offices on both sides have volunteered to retire in the interest of fusion, and if the managers can agree on a division the trick is done.

But the Republican managers claim Cook County by 60,000 majority even if fusion is effected. A canvass of the wards and country towns being made justifies this expectation. No figures will be given out by the shrewd managers for fear their opponents may be able to use them to good advantage. At the same time it is said that the enrollment of members of the ward and precinct clubs already exceeds 200,000 in the city alone, and these figures are so far ahead of any previous records that the Republicans say it is only a question of majority. From seven to fifteen men covered each voting precinct. In Bohemian colonies Bohemians did the canvassing and in Polish neighborhoods the work was done by Poles. In short, every precaution was taken to obtain an absolutely correct record of the political view of very voter in the city.

Congressman Lorimer, who has charge of the canvass, declines to make any of the figures public at this time. "We are sure of an overwhelming victory," said he to THE TIMES correspondent to-day; "but we do not care to let the Democrats know our plans and the results of our work. Without telling of the situation in any particular ward, I will say that there is every reason to believe that Cook County will give a Republican majority that will simply astound our enemies."

HEAVY GUN DRILL ORDERS.

War Department Programme for Seacoast Artillery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—An order will be issued by Secretary Lamont to-morrow as part of the Government programme for securing and maintaining adequate coast defenses. The order, which is of special import to the troops in New-York Harbor, will publish the plan for increasing the efficiency of the heavy artillery which will have the work, ultimately, of officering and manning the fortifications.

The heavy artillery target practice in each military department will be held at those posts which are garrisoned by heavy artillery, the work to be carried on with breech-loading siege and sea-coast ordnance, (gun and mortars.) At some posts no very heavy ordnance is available, in which event an eight-inch converted rifle will be used. Firing at sea will be carried on wherever possible, and in land-locked harbors the range for the sea-coast guns must be such that the angle of fall will be sufficiently great to prevent ricochets.

In the competitions there are to be three grades: The battery competition for gunners and for gunnery specialists, the regimental competition, and the general artillery competition. The object of the battery competition is to determine in each battery the classification of gunners and specialists by their absolute and relative excellence in apprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. The examination of the men conducted by a board of officers will consist of telegraphic and signaling and the use of meteorological instruments and range table work.

A battery must be able to show fourteen men as qualified gunners in order to participate in the regimental competition. In this work the first stage consists of the service of the piece and in mechanical manoeuvres. The second stage will embrace practice with siege and seacoast guns. The battery of the winning detachment at this competition will carry at all parades and other occasions of ceremony a prize guidon, and badges will be presented gunners who distinguish themselves.

This plan is especially important to the artillery troops along the Atlantic coast, as it marks the first practical step toward instructing and drilling the artillerists in their coming duty as operators of the coast defenses. There is keen interest in the programme among artillery officers, who realize that at last their arm is destined to take a more prominent place in the military work of the country.

GEN. PALMER IN BALTIMORE.

He and Gen. Buckner Speak to 4,000— Electors Nominated.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Four thousand Marylanders welcomed Gens. Palmer and Buckner in Music Hall to-night.

Electors were nominated by the assemblage before the candidates came in. They were escorted to the stage by ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, and as the three veterans stood for a moment facing the audience, they created the greatest enthusiasm, and there was a tremendous burst of applause that lasted some minutes. The band added to the tumult by playing "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Maryland, My Maryland."

Gen. Palmer mentioned Mr. Bryan's name several times. Every time there was an uproar, a commingling of cheers and hisses. That there were several Republicans in the audience was manifested by the enthusiasm which greeted the mention of Major McKinley's name.

The cheering and hissing continued until a reference to the Prohibition platform was reached, and Mr. Joshua Levering was spoken of. There were no hisses then. The Marylander was cheered again and again.

Gen. Buckner was introduced. The scene was dramatic. The border-line audience gave the Kentuckian a special welcome, and the cheers were intermingled with rebel yells. The General discussed the financial question, but his argument was lost to most of those who tried to follow him because of the noise made by hundreds who were leaving the hall.

Ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner was the last speaker.

An informal reception was held at the Mount Vernon Hotel, where Gens. Palmer and Buckner are stopping.

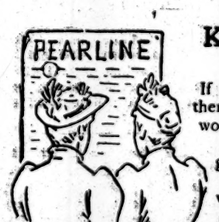
2,800 STUDENTS IN U. OF P.

The Freshman Class in College Department Has 200.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Fall session of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania opened to-day with the largest number of students in the history of the institution. The college freshman class numbers about 200. The other departments open next Thursday and the total number of students at the university will be about 2,800.

Provost Charles C. Harrison, in addressing the students to-day, referred to the Presidential campaign as follows:

"I will not refer to the public questions which are agitating this Nation at this time further than to say that you yourselves will soon have to take your part in deciding these or other questions, and to say that, when your time shall have come to fight under the banner of our university, I hope that that banner may have inscribed upon it the words of one of our Presidents: 'The true art of government is the art of being honest.'"



Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

If you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help. There isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline. All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline (no soap), of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline (no soap), by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it. 370

Millions Now Use Pearline

BIG RALLY IN BROOKLYN

REPUBLICANS ASSEMBLE AT THE CLERMONT AVENUE RINK.

Mayor Wurster the Presiding Officer, and the Principal Speaker Chauncey M. Depew, Who Receives Liberal Applause—Marcus A. Hanna Makes a Short Address and Is Enthusiastically Received—Speaking Closed by J. Franklin Fort.

The Brooklyn Republicans held their first big meeting of the campaign last night, in the Clermont Avenue Rink.

It was held under the auspices of the Republican County Committee, which had secured for speakers Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Marcus A. Hanna, J. Franklin Fort, and Mayor Wurster. This list of speakers was sufficient to attract an immense audience, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons were crowded into the rink.

Long before the doors of the rink were opened the streets at both ends of the big building were jammed from curb to curb with a mass of struggling men and women, all trying to squeeze up as close as possible to the doors. Only ticket holders were to be admitted at the Vanderbilt Avenue entrance, and the crowd there was not quite as large nor as boisterous as that in Clermont Avenue; still it was too large to be handled effectively by the police and doorkeepers.

The ticket holders managed to get in and pack every available space on and around the platform long before the crowd from the front had a chance at the choice seats.

Great Crush at the Doors.

At the front doors there was a jam and rush when the doors were opened. Many of the women began to shriek and some made their entrance to the hall in a dishevveled condition.

After being finally squeezed into the Rink the big audience was all that any speaker could desire. Several hundred persons who were anxious to get into the hall, but could not, remained about the doors during the entire evening.

Seated upon the platform were nearly all the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee and a number of other prominent Republicans, among the latter being the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The Woman's Republican League of Brooklyn had a special corner reserved for its members. The women turned out about 200 strong.

Mayor Wurster Presides.

Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Campaign Committee called the meeting to order and announced that Mayor Frederick W. Wurster would act as Chairman of the evening. The Mayor had so much difficulty in restoring quiet that he had to preface his speech with a reprimand to some of the more noisy members of the audience and a request to the police to prevent a disturbance of any kind.

Mayor Wurster said there was every reason for the appearance on the platform on such an occasion of the one chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill the responsible position of Chief Magistrate of the City of Brooklyn.

"This is a campaign," he said, "in which no person can have a deeper interest than one charged with the duty of general supervision of all the affairs of the city."

Dr. Depew's Noisy Welcome.

Dr. Depew was greeted with loud cheers and applause. It was several minutes before he could begin speaking.

Dr. Depew said that by the seizure of the Democratic organization by the Populists this country was brought face to face with a great moral and patriotic crisis. It was remarkable, he said, that with the overwhelming array of what constitutes American opinion on the side of sound money the Populistic ticket and platform should remain in existence. There are, however, philosophical and historical reasons for this phenomenal movement, as there are historical and philosophical precedents for its utter collapse.

In times of epidemic or industrial distress, the quack and the crank always flourish. People are looking wildly for relief, and are distrustful of the time-honored methods which have heretofore been sufficient for their cure or their prosperity. They fail to see that in most instances their distress comes from the violation, by themselves, or by the Government, of time-honored and immutable principles.

List of Noted "Criminals."

We hear much in these days from the Populistic orators and Populistic journals of the crime of 1873, of the crime of the demonetization of silver. If capital punishment should be meted out to the participants in that crime, the Chicago platform would be deprived of two of its most brilliant and distinguished supporters. Side by side upon the cross of gold would be nailed Senator Stewart and Senator Jones of Nevada; the guillotine would include among its victims all who survive and were members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate in 1873.

This new monarchy of silver would drag Thomas Jefferson from his grave because of his order to the mint in 1806 to stop the coinage of silver. There would not be a President from Jefferson to Garfield, nor a Cabinet Minister from Hamliton to John Dix, nor a member of Congress from Madison to William H. Seward, whose graves would not be rifled by Bryan and Sewall and Watson that their bones might be gibbeted as were Cromwell's by Charles II.

It is not more currency that this country wants. It has an abundance. But it is confidence, which is currency, confidence which starts the mills going, puts the furnaces in blast, opens the mines, and creates a demand for their products.

Mr. Hanna's Short Address.

Mr. Depew was cheered long and loudly several times during his speech, and when he had finished it was at least five minutes before Mayor Wurster got the attention of the audience. He introduced Marcus A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as the next speaker. Mr. Hanna had to stand and smile and bow to his audience for some minutes before he was given a chance to be heard. He thanked the crowd for the friendly welcome and said:

"If I shall have been successful in this campaign in anything it has been in knowing enough not to talk too much. I come here to-night on the invitation of my friends to see a Brooklyn gathering. Mr. McKinley says that a Brooklyn Republican meeting is an inspiration. He has attended some Brooklyn Republican meetings and knows. On my return to Ohio I will tell him I have seen some of his Brooklyn friends—only some of them, because the place wasn't big enough to hold the rest of them."

Mr. Hanna's short speech made a great hit with the audience. He was cheered heartily by the crowd, and was assured by a score of loud-voiced admirers that he was "all right."

J. Franklin Fort of New-Jersey, who nominated Garret A. Hobart for the Vice Presidency at St. Louis, was the next speaker. His speech was frequently applauded, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting Marcus A. Hanna was taken to the Union League Club. Many members were there to receive him, and felicitations were general.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION

Will Meet in Brooklyn to Nominate Four Supreme Court Justices.

The Republican Judiciary Convention for the Second Judicial District will convene in the County Court House, Brooklyn, at noon to-day. Judge Joseph Aspinall of the Kings County Court will call the convention to order. The convention will nominate four candidates for the Supreme Court.

It is expected there will be a contest, as there are a number of the delegates who do not look with favor on the ticket already announced by ex-Senator Platt's adherents.

The ticket as arranged by the Plattites yesterday was Justice William W. Goodrich of Kings County, Samuel T. Maddox of Kings County, S. J. Garrettson of Queens County, and Michael Hirschberg of Orange County.

Some of the delegates believe that Justice Charles F. Brown of Newburg should be returned to the Supreme Court bench. He is a Democrat, but has many friends among the Republican delegates. Hugo Hirsh of Brooklyn is also a candidate. He was nominated last year, but was defeated by Justice Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS.

Every dealer is supplied with a large variety, from which each purchaser of a package of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes is entitled to a choice free.

BAY STATE STANDARD BEARER.

F. O. Prince, the National Democratic Candidate for Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Frederick O. Prince has been agreed upon by the gold Democrats as their candidate for Governor. Nomination papers were signed yesterday in his behalf and were filed this morning.

Mr. Prince is a member of a distinguished Massachusetts family. He was born in Boston Jan. 18, 1818. His father was a successful merchant, and his grandfather, James Prince, was United States Marshal in Boston under President Jefferson.

Mr. Prince was educated at Harvard, and after being graduated from that institution studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He married Miss Helen Henry of Philadelphia in 1848, and for about twenty years thereafter resided in Winchester, Mass., although continuing in business in Boston. He was originally a Whig in politics, and in 1852-4 he represented Winchester in the State Legislature as a Whig member.

Mr. Prince, in 1876, was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, and was elected on a strictly party issue. In the following year he was again nominated, but was defeated by Henry L. Pierce, the Republican nominee. Mr. Prince, however, was re-elected Mayor in 1878, 1879, and 1880, each time by a large vote. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Prince was a member of the Democratic National Committee, and for many years he was Secretary of that body. Some years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated.

New-York County Conventions.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republican County Convention for Columbia County today nominated John Hoes of Chatham for Member of Assembly.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Prohibitionists of Montgomery County have nominated William Platner of Fort Plain for Member of Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At a Republican County Convention held for Otsego County to-day, Charles B. Gorham was

EARLY VISIT TO CANTON

ONE DELEGATION BEFORE MR. M'KINLEY WAS AWAKE.

He Congratulated the Marion Delegates on Being the First of the Day—Pennsylvania Men Promise from 300,000 to 400,000 Plurality—A Speech to the Farmers of Wyandotte County—The Fourth Delegation from Two Ohio Counties.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—A delegation from Marion, Ind., arrived in Canton soon after 7 o'clock this morning and started for Major McKinley's house before he had finished his sleep. The Major quickly appeared on his porch, and, in response to a brief address by the spokesman of the delegation, made a little speech, in the course of which he said:

"I congratulate you on being first to-day. [Laughter.] No other delegation has yet preceded you. [Renewed laughter.] I give you, each and every one of you, a warm and cordial welcome to my home. I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier State, the State of that grand old war Governor, Oliver P. Morton, [applause,] and that splendid President and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. [Great cheering.] You are here this morning, not to honor me personally, but to honor the cause which you love and which you mean to support, and you mean to support that cause because you believe it will insure your own best welfare and the best welfare of the country at large.

"I am glad to meet you here this morning. We want in this country good times, steady employment, a good home market, and then we want to continue the good, sound, round, honest dollars [great cheering and loud cries of "That's what we want!"] with which to do our business and pay our labor." [Renewed cheering.]

Promise of the Pennsylvanians.

At 11 o'clock 800 citizens of Meadville and Crawford County, Penn., arrived. Major McKinley was enthusiastically and repeatedly cheered when he appeared on the porch. Dr. T. L. Flood was the spokesman. He declared that Pennsylvania would give between 300,000 and 400,000 plurality for McKinley and Hobart. In the Crawford County delegation were half the faculty and 100 of the students of Allegheny College. Major McKinley was a student at this college, and his greeting from the students was enthusiastic.

In his answer to Dr. Flood, Major McKinley said:

"What we want this year is to cast our ballots for that party and for those principles which will secure to us the greatest prosperity. [Applause, and cries of "That's what we want."] We want no idle man in the United States; we want no idle mills in the United States, and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men, we must do our work in the United States [Great cheering] and not outside the United States. [Renewed cheering, and cries of "That's the stuff."] You may disagree with me, but I believe in a protective tariff. [Tremendous applause, and cries of "So do we."] I always have so believed, and I have never felt called upon to make any apology to anybody anywhere [Cries of "Good. You don't have to."] for having been devoted to the great principle which promotes and encourages American development and gives employment and good wages to American workingmen. [Tremendous cheering.]

"Then, my fellow-citizens, having secured a tariff that will defend American interests, we want to continue the use of the good dollars we have had since 1878. [Great applause.] We want no clipped coins in the United States. [Renewed applause.] We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor, [Applause,] and when men have given a full day's work to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay in dollars as good as any dollars anywhere in the world, and worth 100 cents every day and every where. [Tremendous cheering.] Then, my fellow-citizens, we want another thing. We want peace and tranquility in the United States. [Loud applause.] We want it established, once for all, that this is a Government of law and by law and, now as always, we are law-abiding people." [Renewed applause.]

Farmers Want More Consumers.

The third delegation to-day was from Wyandotte County, Ohio. It arrived about noon, and marched at once to Major McKinley's house. The spokesmen were Gen. T. M. Kirby and P. Cuneon, a Republican editor, who is a native of Genoa, Italy. In response to the remarks of the spokesman, Major McKinley made a brief speech. He said, among other things:

"Yours is a farming population. I know all about your county. What you want in Wyandotte County, as in all the rest of the country, is to have somebody want, and want badly, what you produce on your farm, [cries of "That's right,"] and I have discovered that the farmer always gets better prices when a lot of buyers are hunting him up, rather than when the farmer is hunting buyers. [Applause and cries of "That's right,"] and I have discovered, too, that the workingman always gets better wages when his employer is hunting him than when he is hunting his employer. [Applause.] Now, what does that signify? It signifies that what the farmer wants is an army of consumers who do not produce wheat, and who do not produce any of the agricultural products, and the larger that army is the better the farmer is off. [Cries of "That's right, too."]

"That army of consumers has been reduced—not in numbers—in the last three years. We have just as many people as we have ever had, but it has been reduced in its capacity to buy what it needs. That is what the trouble is in this country to-day. [Applause.] We are not earning as much money as we used to earn. We have not as much to spend, because we have been unable to earn as much. What we want to do is to put all the machinery in this country at work. [Cheers and cries of "You're right."] We want every mine in the country opened up. We are tired of having the pick silent in the mine, and we are tired of having the loom silent in the mill. [Applause and cries of "Correct, correct."] When the pick is silent in the mine and the loom silent in the mill the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle the farmer is deprived of his best consumers. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

"I thank you for this call, and I know you have not had your dinners—and Republicans never interfere with dinners for the people; indeed, it is their business to help them get dinners, and good dinners." [Great applause and cries of, "McKinley is all right."]

Something About Free Wool.

After the speechmaking Major McKinley shook hands with his Wyandotte County visitors. He scarcely had time to eat his luncheon when the sound of advancing footsteps was heard, and the fourth and last delegation of the day arrived. It was from Tiffin and Seneca Counties, Ohio, and was large and enthusiastic.

George E. Stroth of Tiffin was the spokesman for the Seneca County delegation, and he presented Major McKinley with a handsomely framed steel engraving of the late Gen. W. H. Gibson. The picture was presented on behalf of the wife of Gen. Gibson. In response to Mr. Stroth's address Major McKinley, after returning thanks for the picture and speaking of Gen. Gibson in most admiring and affectionate terms, said:

"I recall an utterance by the Hon. William M. Springer, spoken in the House of Representatives April 4, 1892, when he was advocating free wool. There may be some wool growers in this audience. [Cries of "Yes."] This is what he said: 'Pass this bill, and thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags will be clothed in suitable garments, and the condition of all the people will be improved. [Laughter.] It will give employment to 50,000 more operatives in woolen mills. It will increase the demand for wool, and prices will increase with increased demand for labor wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general weal; something to scatter plenty o'er this smiling land.'

"Well, the Free Wool bill was passed. Have any of you realized the promises then made? [Cries of "No! no!"] Wool was made free, and every man in this country knows how poorly the performances have tallied with the promises then made. Instead of adding 50,000 laborers to the pay rolls of the woolen mills, it has taken off more than that number. The price of wool has fallen, and how has it affected the manufacturer? It is well known there is but one customer for the wool grower of the United States, and that that customer is the manufacturer of the United States. The American wool grower has no foreign market to-day. He cannot compete in any other market with the wools grown on cheap lands and by the cheaper labor of other countries. This is his market, and when it is taken from him it entails loss and ruin to him. In the first year of free wools 120,000,000 pounds of clothing wools came to our ports, an increase of over 300 per cent, as compared with the largest importations received when a duty was imposed; and the total imports of all classes reached 250,000,000 pounds, while 175,000,000 pounds was the largest importation ever made under dutiable wools. Have these free imports of wool benefited the manufacturer? [Cries of "No!"] The two years in which the manufacturer has enjoyed free wool have been the most disastrous in the history of American wool manufactories, greater than the disaster which followed the close of the war in 1812 or the panics of 1833 and 1857. [Applause.]

He Pictures the Result.

"The imports of woolen goods following free wool were simply enormous. They averaged $5,000,000 a month in value; and at the end of the first year under the new law the total value of wool goods imported exceeded $60,000,000 foreign value. In 1895 it is estimated that nearly one-half of the woolens which entered into consumption were of foreign make. We have in this country enough woolen machinery to manufacture all our wants, but it is not all in demand under present conditions. We must start all machinery in the United States, my fellow-citizens of Seneca County. [Applause.] While they are idle, working people are looking for a job, foreign wool growers are sending their wool to the United States, while American farmers are selling their flocks. [Applause and cries of "That's right!"] So great was the demand for these foreign goods that the English manufacturers could not find enough weavers to run their looms. While this was going on, American looms were silent and American workmen were idle. Not one-half of the woolen machinery of the United States is employed. That is the result of free wool in the United States. [Applause.]

"Those who promised plenty and prosperity under free trade are now assuring us that they can only be secured through free silver. [Laughter and cries of "No."] How will free silver stop the importation of foreign wool. [Cries of "It won't."] How can free silver check the appalling importations of woolen goods from the Old World? How can free silver preserve the home market to the wool producer and the woolen manufacturer?" [Cries of "It can't do it."]

"My fellow-citizens, it is as delusive as free trade. It will only further cripple every interest in the United States. How can free silver increase the demand for American labor and American products? Answer me that. [Cries of "It can't do it."] Remember, my fellow-citizens, that money does not make business. It never did and it never will. Business makes money. [Cries of "That's right."] Poor money never helped legitimate business in the history of mankind. It has always hurt it. It is destructive to every interest but that of the speculator. [Applause.] What is true of wool is true of other industries. All have been suffering. If not to the same extent, it is because the blow on industries was not so severe. We want in this country a sound Government, a sound tariff, and sound money."

Message from Brooklyn.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Major McKinley has received the following telegram from Brooklyn:

The Union Veteran's Patriotic League of Brooklyn, 2,000 strong, in mass meeting send greeting, and its members pledge their hearty support. We believe in an honest dollar and a chance for all to earn it.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, President.

FOR McKINLEY AND FREE SILVER.

Some Utah Republicans Who Drop Their Party's Financial Plank.

SALT LAKE CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—The State Convention of the McKinley Republicans was held yesterday at Mount Pleasant, nearly 200 miles south of Salt Lake. The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions indorsed the platform of the National Republican Convention, with the exception of the financial plank.

"We," the resolution reads, "renew the promises which have been made in former platforms of the Republicans in Utah; we believe in bimetallism, and thereby we mean the use of both gold and silver as standard money and the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe the Republican doctrine of protection is necessary to the return to bimetallism and, as an essential part of it, we believe, by a protective tariff and other wise legislation, the United States alone, without the aid of other nations, will be able to return to the free coinage of silver a the old ratio of 16 to 1, and we denounce as impossible the present claim of Democrats that free trade and free silver can exist together."

The minority report indorsed the St. Louis platform in its entirety, and made no mention of silver. A hot debate ensued, resulting in the adoption of the majority report by an overwhelming majority. Judge C. W. Bennet, Joseph A. Smith, and J. D. Page were nominated for Presidential Electors, pledged to the support of McKinley and Hobart. The convention adjourned without making a nomination for Congress.

The third branch of the Republican Party, calling itself Silver Republicans, will hold their State Convention in Ogden to-morrow.

Mount Vernon Sound-Money Primaries

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The National Sound Money Democracy of this city held primaries to-night, and elected twenty delegates to a district convention to be held at Yonkers Wednesday night. The delegates were instructed to support Bela D. Eisler of this city for the Assembly, and it is understood that they will support W. G. McAdoo of Yonkers for the Congressional nomination. They will also place a complete county ticket in nomination. This means four Congressional candidates in the Sixteenth District—Ben L. Fairchild, Platt Republican; W. I. Ward, anti-Platt Republican, and the regular Democracy will nominate former Congressman William Ryan or ex-Senator C. P. McClelland. The district is nominally Democratic by from 2,500 to 10,000 majority.

Another Massachusetts Bolter.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 25.—Walter Adams, an ex-Representative from Framingham and a well-known Democrat all over the State, who was recently elected a member of the Framingham delegation to the State Convention, pledged to support Bryan and Sewall, free silver, and Williams, has returned his credentials. He declares he cannot support the Chicago platform or ticket, or Mr. Williams for Governor, as he is a believer in sound money.

Nominations in Queens County.

The Queens County National Democrats held their County Convention in Long Island City last night and nominated a full ticket, with the exception of a City Treasurer for Long Island City, one Coroner, and a School Commissioner. The vacancies will be filled by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention are P. J. Gleason, John Grant, C. Jordan, James McMann, and George McNulty of Long Island City; George W. Pope, Jr., of Flushing; Col. A. A. Degrauw of Jamaica, Townsend Scudder of Oyster Bay, James T. Rapellyea of Newtown, and George Williams and Edward Roach of Hempstead.

T. D. Burke of Long Island City was nominated for District Attorney, J. F. Pobley and Thomas Savage for Coroners. The convention also elected delegates to the judiciary convention of the party.

Cotton Brokers for Sound Money.

The movement which was started about a week ago to organize a sound-money club in the Cotton Exchange has developed a degree of strength that is a surprise to its promoters. Nearly 200 members of the Exchange have already signified their intention to join the club, and a meeting will be held this afternoon for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Henry Hentz will be asked to accept the Presidency of the club.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR BRYAN

SIGNS MULTIPLY THAT HE IS DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

Silver Craze Dying Out in States Which a Month Ago Were Regarded Likely to Give Their Votes for the Chicago Ticket—Reports from Western Points Indicate a Recession of the Bryan Wave—Messages from New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Every day adds to the mass of evidence showing that Bryan is doomed to overwhelming defeat. Politicians who feared the power of the "Boy Orator" a month or two ago now see that they were affected unduly by the hurrah raised just after the political conventions by the adherents of the free-silver cause.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES late in July that he was much discouraged with the outlook. The Senator had not examined the situation at close range, and his views were colored by the newspaper reports of the alleged extent of the free-silver movement. He has taken active part since then in the campaign in different States, and has had opoprtunity to study public sentiment. A special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., printed here this morning quotes Mr. Lindsay as saying that Bryan will be defeated by a greater majority than ever has been piled up against a candidate for President.

Senator Lindsay's Prediction.

"Bryan," said Mr. Lindsay, "will not carry a State east of the Mississippi, nor a State north of the Ohio River, nor will he carry California, nor either of the Dakotas, nor any one of the several others that are being claimed by the Bryan men. He will lose Kentucky by a big majority. The fusion between the silverites and Populists is going to disrupt the silver party."

Information from other States received at Republican headquarters here is in line with Senator Lindsay's prediction. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, scoffs at the assertions of the Popocrats that Wisconsin belongs in the silver column. The State, he declares, will give a wonderful majority for McKinley and sound money.

If the opinions of hundreds of Ohioans are worth anything Bryan will be swamped in the Buckeye State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is wielding a very strong influence for McKinley in this campaign. It was reported in these dispatches some time ago that receiver John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio had organized a McKinley Aid Bureau, with headquarters at Baltimore, which was putting in some effective strokes for sound money. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES spent some time in Ohio recently and found convincing evidence of the good work being done against Bryanism by Mr. Cowen's bureau.

Railroad Men in Ohio.

There are about 20,000 men in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of this number Ohio claims a large percentage. In every town of importance on the railroad there is a club charged with the work of spreading the gospel of sound money. The Popocrats, appreciating the force of this movement, have undertaken to show that the railroad men who are supporting McKinley are actuated mainly by the fear of losing their places. A conductor who has taken a prominent part in the anti-silver crusade, assured THE TIMES's correspondent that there had been no attempt on the part of the receiver or others in authority to intimidate the men in their employ.

"It is a significant fact," this conductor said, "that with a few exceptions the men in high places on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are Democrats. I could name a dozen on my division alone who have been identified with the Democratic Party and who now are advocating the election of McKinley. Their attitude has done as much as anything else to convince the majority of the railroad employes in Ohio of the advisability of working against Bryan and what he represents."

A Campaign of Education.

When the political bureau of the road was started, pains were taken to show the employes that it would be a public misfortune if Bryan should be elected. The efforts in this line have been wonderfully successfully. A railroad man is not slow now to see where his best interests lie. Too often in the past he has been made the victim of demagagues; but as a rule he now is on the lookout for 'bunko' games. I have seen but few who accept Bryan's creed.

"Every man on the road is free to do as he chooses election day, and it will avail the free-silver leaders nothing to say that coercive measures are being employed. The managers of the road feel that they have a great interest at stake, and that they are justified in pointing out to their men the dangers that lurk in the free-coinage proposition.

Bryan's Emissaries at Work.

"The weekly discussions in our clubs show that Bryan has little to expect from the railroad men. His emissaries are among us, but they are getting cold receptions. The thorough work being done by our organization is having a beneficial effect in the State at large. Every day 'straws' are taken on our trains, and the conductors tell me that the McKinley sentiment is constantly increasing.

"Ohio is being canvassed as it never was canvassed before, and the returns are more encouraging each week. I am confident that the State will give McKinley a rousing majority, and the result will be due in large measure to the efforts of the railroad men."

In other Western States signs of the recession of the Bryan wave are plenty. A party of Californians, coming East on an overland train a few days ago, made it a point to ascertain as far as possible the political views of the people in the day coaches and on the platforms of the different stations. At one Illinois town Gen. M. N. Sherman of Los Angeles asked nine men how they proposed to vote. They all said they were for McKinley. One of the nine said that he was a Democrat, but that he could not "stomach" free silver and repudiation.

In Kansas the sound-money men unquestionably have the advantage.

Feeling in Arizona.

Persons in the East who imagine that silver sentiment is uppermost in the Territories may be interested to know that the Republican Territorial Convention in Arizona the other day indorsed McKinley and the St. Louis platform. Three or four days previous to this action the Republican County Convention, held at Phoenix, came out boldly for sound money. Times are improving in Arizona. There has been plenty of rain, the ranges are covered with nutritious grasses, and the miners have sufficient water for their needs. The silver craze was strongest in the Territory when grass and water were scarce, illustrating the truth of the statement that Bryanism feeds on discontent and distress. The Territory has more gold than silver, and the miners are beginning to see that their best interests lie along the sound-money path. Arizona will elect a Republican delegate this Fall.

At Popocratic Headquarters here the most extravagant claims of gains for Bryan in the East continue to be made, although it is an open secret that the leaders have given up the fight so far as the East is concerned.

Silver Talk from New-York.

Western New-York readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be interested in a paragraph of a letter written by Frank E. Sherman of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, relative to the alleged situation in his region.

"I was Chairman of our County Committee," says Mr. Sherman, "in 1890, 1891, and 1892. We are in good shape in this county, and with an efficient organization can materially reduce the Republican majority. We can reduce it below 1892, which was then the lowest it ever was in a Presidential campaign. We will lose a few Democratic votes in the cities, but even in those I believe we will more than offset them with secessions from the Republicans, while in the country we will make extensive gains from the Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists, with practically no loss from our people."

John N. Carlisle, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Jefferson County and member of the Democratic State Committee from the Thirty-fifth District, is credited with this statement:

"Our county is very strong for silver, and in addition to our own members there is a large number of Republicans who are for silver. From the present outlook we ought to make a gain in this county of over 1,000 over the vote of 1892."

GAINS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Great Results of the Campaign of Education.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Vice Chairman Payne, who is command of the National Republican Headquarters, in the absence of Chairman Hanna, gave out an unequivocal statement to-night to the effect that McKinley's election is as certain as if the votes were counted and the majorities for the Republican candidate officially determined. This is the first time Mr. Payne has expressed an optimistic view of the situation, and he explained that his confidence had its origin in the reports of organizers, which show that for three weeks past there has been a steady and certain change from the doubtful and silver voters to the Republican column.

"Let us take the State of South Dakota," says Mr. Payne. "We had a poll from there a few weeks ago which showed that there was a big list of doubtful voters. A poll taken the other day shows that the Republicans have gained from 5,500 to 6,000 votes, and that the doubtful column of the estimate has been almost entirely eliminated. It shows further that there has been a decrease of the silver vote. Other States which have been polled show similar conditions."

A Most Important Point.

"But, most important of all," continued Mr. Payne, "is the apparent lack of organization on the other side. So far as we have been able to find out, the other committee has done nothing and accomplished nothing. When our own headquarters were opened it was the aim of the National Committee to organize a campaign that would effectually meet whatever efforts were to be made to carry the country for silver. We believed that our opponents were going to organize as thoroughly as usual, and our belief was in a measure corroborated by the newspaper and other reports that came to our notice. But as we have proceeded the conclusion has been forced upon us that we have been dealing with wind. The whole thing has been like a toy balloon that explodes before it fairly leaves the hand of the person who turns it adrift."

Mr. Payne says this with emphasis, as if he regretted that he had been deprived of a chance to fight on regular lines. "Of course," he adds, "the fight is not over by any means, for we have no means of telling whether we will be able to hold the voters until election day. For that reason we are prepared to go right on until election day fighting just as we began."

Gen. Hahn's Claims.

Gen. Hahn, chief of the Republican speakers' bureau, also gave out a statement of reasons why he believes that McKinley is going to be elected. "Never before in the history of politics," says Mr. Hahn, "has so complete a change taken place as within the last eight or ten days in the Western and Middle States. From statements received from business men, and also from speakers, by this department I can say truthfully that the campaign of education is having its effect upon voters. It would not do to accept reports from speakers for the reason that they only meet enthusiastic Republicans. But when business men sit down and write to this department lists of names of Democrats who have been prominent in party affairs for years, running in some cities into the hundreds, and who have forsaken party ties and come out squarely for sound money, it forces the conclusion that the people are educated upon the important issues of the campaign, and that the States that were considered doubtful and claimed by the Populist-Silver Party, will, in my opinion, surprise the most sanguine Republicans the day after election.

"I would not say at this time that all of these States are safe from a Republican standpoint so far as their legislative and Congressional tickets are concerned, but I believe they will be before election day. This result, however, will be accomplished by the same kind of work that is now being done."

SPLIT TICKET IN INDIANA.

To Vote for Ten Democratic and Five Populistic Electors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Executive Committee of the Populist fusion committee of thirteen has formulated a pronunciamento, which was issued last night. It reads:

"The Executive Committee of Thirteen, after a consultation with M. C. Rankin of the National Committee, who met Mr. Watson, our candidate, at St. Louis, on the 24th, reports to our committee that it is the desire of Mr. Watson that Indiana get into line at once and divide Electors on fair terms. We also have instructions from our National Committee to the same effect, and we have decided to put out ten Democratic and five Populistic Electors and to certify the same as our Electoral ticket. The several committees will meet on next Tuesday to arrange full details."

There is much opposition to this proposition among the Populists, and it developed to-day that similar opposition has been evinced by many silverites who are supporting Bryan simply for the reason that they do not want to vote outside of the regular organization of the party. These Democrats, it is said, have served notice upon the free-silver managers that they have acquiesced in the pronouncements of the Chicago platform and the support of Bryan for the simple reason that the one was given and the other nominated by the regularly selected Democrats of the Democratic Party, but they cannot consent to vote for Populist Electors, and do not feel obligated to do so.

The situation is an embarrassing one to the free-silver Democrats, for they feel that they must have the Populist support, but at the same time confess that it will alienate Democrats from the ticket and increase the vote for Palmer and Buckner. While the free-silver managers have not abandoned all hope of carrying the State for Bryan and the State ticket, it is no secret that they are concentrating their strength upon the election of the Legislature with a view of securing the United States Senatorship. For this reason they have fused with the Populists in many of the Legislative districts, and are anxious to complete fusion on the Electoral ticket, so that the Populist State ticket may be withdrawn.

A REACTION AGAINST BRYAN.

Curtis Guild's Belief After Visiting Maryland and Other States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Curtis Guild of Boston, who has been speaking for sound money on the trail of Bryan in Maryland and other places in the East, reached town to-day. To THE TIMES's correspondent he said:

"I believe the speeches of Bryan and his constant efforts to stir up sectionalism have done a good thing. They have produced a reaction. They have brought the Union men and the Confederate together as nothing else could have done. Everywhere in Maryland I find the Union and Confederate standing side by side. The negroes are all loyal, as ever. And they are doing creditable work, too."

Mr. Guild, who is a Harvard man, will be the principal speaker at the sound-money mass meeting to be held here to-morrow night under the auspices of the American College Republican League, the first meeting of this kind during this campaign. It will be attended by representative college men from the Middle and Eastern States. Mr. Guild believes Massachusetts will give McKinley the largest Republican majority in her history.

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TRAVELERS GOING ABROAD.

Some of the Passengers Booked on the Ships Which Sail To-day.

Among the passengers who will sail on to-day's outgoing fleet are:

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Prussia, for Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benzinger, Mrs. Amy U. Shaw, and Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Percy.

French Line Steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—M. Ribot, Dr. Luis Felipe Borja, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cole, Baron H. Dard, Marquis de Gouy d'Arcy, and the Rev. Martin Kennell.

Cunard Line Steamship Lucania, for Liverpool—D. Abercrombie, J. T. Armstrong, James Bigger, A. Blumenthal, Charles F. Chichester, L. E. B. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Carroll, Mrs. Arthur Cadigan, Edward B. Grubb, Edgerton K. Laird, J. W. P. Laird, Mme. Nordica, the Rev. S. Palermo, Sir Charles Rose, Sir William Rose, Bart., and Louis Sterne.

North German Lloyd Steamship Fulda, for Genoa—The Rev. Joseph Carey, R. R. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee, A. W. Merian, and J. H. Parker.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Maasdam, for Rotterdam—George Adams, J. O. Sullivan, the Rev. T. Walsh, and F. J. Ziegler.

Anchor Line Steamship Furnessia, for Glasgow—The Rev. Osborne Crowe, John Caldwell, the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Kennell, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Mitchell, the Rev. Robert R. McClure, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Swanton, and W. R. Weir.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Arrived on the Germanic and Other Ships.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on European steamships were:

White Star Line Steamship Germanic, from Liverpool—The Rev. and Mrs. J. Douglas Adam, C. P. Anderson, H. T. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barton, A. J. Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Benson, P. L. Bishop, James A. Burden, Jr., W. Bush, G. A. Cluett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cole, F. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, F. Ashton de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Duvivier, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dyer, the Rev. J. Abbott French, D. D.; the Rev. and Mrs. W. Greenough, D. D.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Halstead, Col. and Mrs. W. Jay, the Misses Jay, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kinley, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, Dr. W. F. Poser, Mr. and Mrs. L. Price, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Riggs, Dr. W. Clarke Robinson, J. T. Ryan, Hugh Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Silo, D. Maynard Taylor, the Rev. M. J. Traynor, the Rev. and Mrs. R. P. H. Vail, D. D.; G. Vanderbilt, the Rev. and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, the Misses Warren, and H. Wilson.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Normannia, from Hamburg—George Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. George Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Prof. and Mrs. George F. Barker, J. Bramwell, E. L. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cortis, Dr. E. J. Cutter, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Dixon, Roland B. Dixon, A. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. F. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, José María Lacayo, Mr. and Mrs. W. McMillan, Robert McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson.

North German Lloyd Steamship Weimar, from Bremen—The Rev. Gustav Harders, Otto Hille, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis M. Kohler, United States Army; Oswald Lohan, German Vice Consul at San Francisco; Jacob Reuter, Frederick Smith, and Louis Stoll.

Dr. G. H. Perrine Fined $50.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Justice Smith Lent, in the Westchester County Court, to-day imposed a fine of $50 on Dr. George H. Perrine of Tarrytown, he having been convicted of criminal libel. The fine was paid, and Dr. Perrine left court.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Most of the best-known colored Republicans in this city attended a mass meeting and banner raising at the National Republican Annex, at 118 West Thirty-first Street, last night. Dr. Ernest Lyon presided, and speeches were made by J. C. Dancy of Wilmington, N. C.; W. R. Davis, W. W. Talley of Illinois, H. E. Cuney of Galveston, Texas; J. D. Carr, J. H. Simms, A. C. Cowan, the Rev. D. W. Wisher, the Rev. G. H. Hunt, and A. B. Cosey.

—The Brooklyn Democratic Club will meet to-night at 8 o'clock at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to take action upon resolutions from its Governing Committee recommending the organization of sound-money Democrats in the Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Wards, as requested by the Organization Committee of the National Democratic Party in Kings County.

—The Wage-Earners' Patriotic League held a mass meeting last evening at its headquarters, 1,556 Third Avenue, at which Col. J. E. Bloom, President of the league, presided. About 100 persons were present and listened to speeches by Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America; J. A. Judge, J. J. Rooney, and Congressman Philip B. Low.

—About seventy-five Armenian voters organized a Democratic club at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street last night. H. Equinlan, a bookbinder in Franklin Street, presided, and speeches were made by Jacob A. Allcon, Dr. John Goprahanian, and John Hurmuz. The club will become one of the branches of the Honest Money League.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lawyers' Sound-Money Campaign Club was held Thursday afternoon at 59 Liberty Street. It was resolved to cooperate with those who are organizing the business men's parade of Oct. 31. The committee will meet again Tuesday.

—The wholesale liquor dealers in Beaver Street between William and Broad Streets raised a large McKinley and Hobart banner near Broad Street yesterday. W. A. Charles of 43 Broad Street said nearly all the subscribers for the banner were Democrats.

—The Drug, Paint, Oil, and Chemical Trades Campaign Club will open its campaign for McKinley and sound money on Oct. 1 at 59 and 61 Maiden Lane. Noon meetings will be held, and the club will join in the business men's parade on Oct. 31.

—The Washington Republican Club, Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, has inaugurated a series of public Monday evening debates on current subjects. Democrats as well as Republicans are invited.

—The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club had an enthusiastic meeting at Broadway and Leonard Street yesterday. Patriotic songs were sung and speeches were made by Peter Zucker and William A. Prendergast.

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PRAISE FOR STATE TICKET

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

State Committee Making Ready for the Canvass and Considering the Conventions for the Various Judicial Districts—Congressional Districts to Receive Attention—Mr. Griffin and the Other Candidates May Be Notified in This City.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party began work yesterday at headquarters in East Twenty-third Street. Acting under a resolution of the convention in Brooklyn, Chairman Widenmann, with Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany and George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, began consideration of conventions for the judicial districts in which Supreme Court Justices are to be chosen this year.

The scope of the committee's work in this direction was thus outlined in the resolution:

"Unless it be otherwise determined by the several district conventions or committees in the respective districts, the conventions or committees for nominating members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court are hereby called to meet on Oct. 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at such places as the Chairman of the State Committee may hereafter announce, who is hereby authorized to designate the temporary Chairman of the Congressional and Judicial Conventions, to call the same to order."

It is the intention to name candidates for all the places on the Supreme Court, and as soon as this has been attended to the Congressional districts will receive attention.

Notification Plans Not Settled.

Daniel G. Griffin, the candidate for Governor, left for his home in Watertown soon after he was nominated in Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who heads the committee to notify the candidate, was out of town yesterday, and so nothing definite as to when the notification ceremony will take place was known or could be arranged. The notification, it was thought at headquarters, will probably be in this city.

There was great enthusiasm over the ticket on the part of the sound-money Democrats. Some of them predicted that if John Boyd Thacher remained as the candidate of the Buffalo Popocrats, Mr. Griffin would poll the most votes. On all sides a determination to make an aggressive campaign was manifested. In those counties where there are organizations, efforts will be made to enlarge them, and in others there will be an enrollment with a view to making such organizations.

The State Committee and representatives of the National Committee will work together. A branch of the National headquarters, over which William D. Bynum presides in Chicago, will be established in this city, and Gen. Charles Tracey, the member of the National Executive Committee for this State, will be in charge. These headquarters will be situated in the same building as the State headquarters in East Twenty-third Street.

Gen. Tracey Satisfied.

Gen. Tracey said yesterday that he thought the ticket nominated in Brooklyn was all that could be wished for.

"It was a splendid convention," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and the candidates will poll a heavy vote. It is the intention to make a vigorous campaign. The National campaign will be managed from the Chicago headquarters, and especial efforts will be put forth in the Central Western States. The State Committee here will act in complete accord with the National Committee, and the work in this State will be carried on under their joint auspices. Our headquarters rooms will be within speaking distance.

"The effect of the action last night will be good in the cause of true Democracy in all parts of the country. It will encourage Democrats everywhere to help bury Bryan and Bryanism by joining in the stand for honest money."

John De Witt Warner was at headquarters early yesterday, in consultation with Gen. Tracey and others.

"The convention," he said, "was a great success. I think the ticket is a splendid one."

Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, who was a delegate to the sound-money convention in Indianapolis, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions there, remained in this city yesterday. He was a delegate to the Brooklyn convention Thursday night and was enthusiastic in his expressions regarding the candidates.

"I believe," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that there will be an organized campaign for the ticket headed by Mr. Griffin in all the counties of the State, and I expect Mr. Griffin will receive a very handsome vote.

"We have an organization in Erie County which is in good condition, and will, I feel sure, be enlarged to take in thousands of Democrats who cannot support Bryan and Sewall and Thacher on the Buffalo platform.

"The nomination of the third ticket by the Brooklyn Convention will be a great help to the cause of honest money, because it will afford opportunity to many to help in the defeat of Bryan who would not have done so if there had been simply the Republican ticket in the field."

Gen. Palmer, the candidate of the National Democratic Party for President, left the city yesterday morning for Baltimore. A committee from the sound-money Democrats of that city came to escort him. Before leaving the city Senator Palmer spoke highly of the ticket nominated in this State, which, he said, called for the hearty indorsement of all good Democrats.

MR. ECKELS ON THE OUTLOOK.

He Thinks that Candidate Bryan Will Be Badly Defeated.

James H. Eckels, United States Controller of the Currency, was at the Holland House yesterday. He has recently been in the West and is returning to Washington. He called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan at the Sub-Treasury and also saw President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank and President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank. Speaking of the political situation in the West, Mr. Eckels said:

"I am of the opinion that Mr. Bryan will lose Illinois by a heavy vote. The sentiment of the people I believe is against the ideas which he represents. His party lacks organization, speakers, and newspapers—three very essential things for carrying on a campaign. The defection of Democrats is very large, and the accession of Republicans to the Bryan ranks is exceedingly small. At the outset it was supposed that Bryan would secure a very large Republican farmer vote in the State of Illinois, but I am convinced that a great many persons who intended to vote for him on the silver question have abandoned that idea for the reason that he represents so many things that they cannot indorse.

"The conditions which prev

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20. Matinée.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore—3:30.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1896.

A SOUND PARTY MOVEMENT.

"When the events at Chicago occurred," said Mr. MCKELWAY, in his pointed and witty speech nominating Mr. GRIFFIN for Governor, "he did not wait to find out whether they were wrong until some one told him so. He at once went into caucus with his character and with his conscience and unanimously passed a resolution to repudiate repudiation and repudiators."

"Conceding, as we do," says the address of the convention, "to a majority of a party organization the power to determine any affair which exclusively concerns itself or its own management, we deny its right to interfere with or thwart the higher duty a citizen owes to his conscience and to his country."

"Think of it, think of it!" said Gen. PALMER, in closing his speech to the convention. "That you or I shall be firmly convinced that the policy of the party to which we have heretofore been attached is ruinous to the best interests of the country, will produce disturbance and destruction, will involve National dishonor; to suppose that you and I must go to the ballot box and, compelled by a sense of regularity or compelled by any other motive, to vote to fix that miserable, wretched policy upon our country, a policy we know will be destructive. Can anybody afford to do that? So far as I am personally concerned, I won't. So far as you are concerned, you won't."

These utterances express clearly, simply, and frankly the spirit and purpose of the National Democratic movement. THE TIMES welcomes them with the deepest satisfaction, not because they are the utterances of the leaders and the convention of this particular organization, not because of any partisan sympathy or interest, but because, in its character as a non-partisan and independent journal, it recognizes here a standard of party loyalty which men of honor and intelligence can sustain. In our view, the value of the National Democratic movement in this State and in the country lies not more in the cause which it supports than in the way in which it supports that cause.

We have to go back some forty years in the history of our politics to find a party organized on this high level and with a standard so fully deserving the respect of right-minded men. When the Republican Party made its first appeals to the conscience and common sense of the people and began its fight against the aggressions of the slave power it summoned to its ranks from the old parties those who were ready to work with it and for it on the same terms now proclaimed by the National Democracy. The bond between its members was that of a common devotion to well-defined principles. They were enlisted for the triumph of those principles, and not for the spoils of office. They were not asked, and had they been they would have refused with scorn, to place their conscience in the keeping of the party machine. Until the triumph came, the party was true to its principles, because if it had not been it would have been disrupted.

With prosperity and power came demoralization. Selfishness and ambition in the managers took the place of loyalty to principle. The spoils which accompanied success tempted spoilsmen to seek control. The intense feeling awakened by the war for the Union was abused and perverted. Then came the successive revolts of the Republicans who put the cause above party, until, in 1884, the Presidency was lost by the independent movement of that year.

This was the opportunity of the Democratic Party. Mr. CLEVELAND represented in his character and convictions and policy the standard of true political loyalty, and how strong a hold that standard took on the hearts of the American people is shown in his remarkable career. The party was not equal to the chance that was offered it. It has been demoralized, weakened, and finally torn asunder by the leaders who wished to make of it a machine, guided by themselves, for selfish ends and not an organization of conscientious citizens devoted to a high purpose pursued in common. The National Democracy is a strong attempt to rescue the party and make it what every party ought to be. THE TIMES welcomes it, not because the party it would rescue is the Democratic Party, but because it is an example of self-respecting, honorable political organization for high objects. It will inevitably raise the level of politics and make our system of representative popular government stronger, safer, more efficient.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Why should not the ticket nominated in Brooklyn on Thursday evening be supported by the Democrats of the State of New-York as their party ticket? We do not ask this question out of special interest in the fate of the Democratic Party more than we would have in that of the Republican Party if it were similarly distracted, but it is important to decency in American politics and to the integrity of the institutions that depend upon popular action that both parties should be for honesty in public policy and in political conduct.

The position of the Democrats of this State was defined by the convention held at Saratoga in June and it was represented by the action of the New-York delegates at Chicago in July. It is not necessary to ask which convention—that held at Buffalo last week or that held in Brooklyn this week—has adhered to that position. Judging by fidelity to principle, the party convention was that of Syracuse and Brooklyn.

Not only in the address adopted, which serves as a reiteration of the party platform, but in the nominations, was an appeal made to party conviction and party conscience. The candidates are of the ablest and most upright Democrats in the State and were selected for their fidelity to party principle, as well as their title to public confidence. It may be granted that they cannot be elected, but neither can the ticket nominated at Buffalo, whether the shifty THACHER remain at its head or be replaced by some one in accord with the Populist platform.

Support of the candidates cannot endanger MCKINLEY'S chance for the Electoral vote of the State, which is assured by a large plurality in any case. It will imperil nothing that is attainable in State legislation or administration, but it may be used to limit the support of Republican candidates to Republican votes and thereby operate as a check upon the abuse of what might appear as an overwhelming party victory, an abuse to which any party is liable. But above all, if this should be generally accepted and supported as the party ticket by the Democrats of the State of New-York, it would induce honesty in party action, would accord with the real sentiments and convictions of Democratic voters, and would put in control of the party organization in the future men who are true to their principles and honorable in their methods. The opportunity is favorable for finishing the fight against a corrupt machine and its self-seeking managers.

The National Democracy should complete its nominations everywhere in the State, in Judicial, Congressional, and Assembly districts, so as to present a full ticket on the official ballot under the emblem of the ship, and as the result of this campaign that should become the recognized symbol of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York.

THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURTS.

The report of the counsel of the Confederated Good Government Clubs suggesting needed reforms in the Civil District courts of this city is very properly to be presented to the Bar Association and to the Greater New-York Commission, with a view to securing practical action for a remedy of existing evils.

These courts deal with a multitude of what are called "petty cases," especially such as involve the relations of landlord and tenant, but they are by no means unimportant. In a public sense they are necessarily obscure and their proceedings seldom attract attention. There is all the more reason on that account why the Justices should be men of scrupulous integrity and fairness and why the proceedings should be subject to every safeguard for the rights of the litigants.

The salaries of the Civil Justices are sufficient to attract entirely competent men, provided they are to be subject to no conditions inconsistent with self-respect in obtaining and retaining their places. But at present they are elected by the vote of the district, and the candidates are apt to be small politicians not only when they are nominated but after they are elected, and most of them continue to practice as lawyers to the neglect of their duties on the bench.

The main features of the proposed reform are a reduction of the number of Justices, their election on a general ticket, and a requirement that they hold court during regular hours every day and forego private practice as lawyers. The latter requirement is now imposed upon the City Magistrates, who are the police or criminal Justices of inferior jurisdiction, and who are appointed by the Mayor. It may be a question whether the Civil Justices ought not to be appointed rather than elected, but something should be done to elevate the character of these courts and beget the respect and confidence in which they ought to be held.

SPANISH FINANCE.

Our own affairs have distracted attention of late from the condition of Spain with reference to Cuba. It is plain that that situation has been growing steadily worse. On the face of it it is obvious that Spain has made exertions to retain Cuba which she cannot afford to make. It is simply beyond her means to maintain in Cuba a force of 200,000 men for more than a few weeks at a time, and she has had such a force in Cuba for more than a year. The hope of the Spanish Ministry was of course that this enormous force would suffice to put down the insurrection at a blow. But after a year the insurrection is as lively as ever. Meanwhile the Spanish finances, which were seriously strained by the equipment and dispatch of the army of invasion, have now been overstrained. According to the Minister of the Colonies at Madrid, the campaign fund is now exhausted, and the Government has transferred to him, from other accounts to which it was pledged, $7,000,000, to be repaid from the problematical proceeds of the new loan of $200,000,000 after that loan is negotiated.

Evidently this is a very critical situation. In Cuba the premium on gold is already 15 per cent., and prudent men of business are endeavoring to protect themselves. But they protect themselves at their own peril. WEYLER is putting into practice the silly talk of BRYAN about the "financiers." He has issued an edict which was understood to be a prohibition against "quoting gold" on the Stock Exchange of Havana. It is officially announced that the intention was not to prevent quoting gold, which may go to a premium without constituting a penal offense, but to prevent quoting Government notes, which must be assumed to be at par. But it comes to the same thing. A merchant of Matanzas has been fined and imprisoned for ten days for refusing to accept a banknote at par. One of the extreme Spanish organs of Havana explains that even if the premium on gold should become twice as great as it is now the loss would amount, on the existing issue of notes, to only $6,000,000, "which the rich Spanish residents of Cuba could well afford to lose." It goes on to rebuke them for their unpatriotic unwillingness to lose it, and tells them to "Beware, wicked Spaniards!"

Plainly enough this is the language of desperation. The same note is uttered by a journal of Madrid, which calls upon the Government for a more "energetic policy." It explains what it means by saying that an insurgent who macheted Spanish soldiers at Mal Tiempo still survives, "fat and lively, awaiting a civil trial." It is equally indignant over the case of LABORDE of the Competitor, "defended by OLNEY," whom it would like to see put to death out of hand. If the Cubans can keep up their brave fight for a short while more, the attempt to hold them under Spanish rule will collapse from its own weakness.

THE KOERNER CASE.

There are signs of some morbid sensibility in the community as to the young artist, KOERNER, whose case is now before the Coroner. We shall not prejudice him if we warn people to save up their sympathies until they are sure of a proper object. There will be proper judicial proceedings in his case. He will have a trial, and no doubt a fair one. His responsibility will be fixed as nearly as our rather confused system of criminal jurisprudence will permit. If he is a lunatic from disease or drugs, it will be shown, and he will have whatever advantage he may be entitled to on that account.

In the meantime there are facts which no one denies which it is as well not to forget. He has killed an innocent girl in whose life he had already brought much trouble. He has caused anguish that can never be banished in the hearts of a worthy family and has brought inexpressible sorrow upon his own relatives. Until it shall be determined in the regular course what were the events that led up to the awful crime and how far they mitigate or aggravate it, judgment on him is premature and out of place, and it may easily be essentially immoral.

"TWO MINUTES IN SIGHT."

This is a common enough phrase with the owners and breeders of trotters. But it is much more applicable in the mouths of the owners and breeders of pacers. The astonishing performance of Gentry at Portland in pacing a mile in two minutes and half a second becomes the more astonishing when we note that it seems to be agreed that if the track had been in perfect condition he would have made the mile in two minutes "flat."

Two minutes are therefore not merely in sight, but virtually here, while the trotter still lags behind a matter of three seconds and a fraction. Probably every disinterested lover of the horse—that is to say, every horseman emancipated from pecuniary interest in pacers—regrets that the goal should have been reached by a pacer. And yet this has been for several years manifest destiny. Thirty or forty years ago Pocahontas had eclipsed the trotters of her time, but it was then agreed by horsemen that getting over the ground was not everything, and they devoted themselves to the development of trotters and the "conversion" of erring pacers. Little was heard of the pacer from Pocahontas to Johnston. This latter practitioner of a bastard gait astonished mankind in 1887 by getting over a mile in a shambling, one-sided fashion in 2:14½. This record stood, we believe, for four years, or until Direct, in 1891, sprawled over a mile in 2:06, probably the greatest advance that has ever been made at once in any gait whatsoever. Then, three years after, came Robert J., with 2:01½, in the same year in which the present hero of the pacing turf attained the stallion record with 2:03¾. And now this latter animal has brought "two minutes" virtually to accomplishment.

It is rather a pity that so many deserving trotters should have been thus eclipsed. Of course, Salvator's mile is not in their class and need not excite their envy. It was an affair of leaps and bounds. But to be beaten by an object that moves one side at a time is a humiliation in which the trotter, already dejected by the bicycle, should receive general sympathy. There is really no excuse for pacing in harness except that it "gets there." The pacer was originally developed as a saddle beast. For the aged and infirm and people who do not ride except to make journeys the pacer, with his kindred single-footer, has his uses. But a man astride of one must feel almost as foolish as he looks, and few men can deliberately choose a pacer without loss of self-respect. JOHN BOYD THACHER might. Nevertheless, if Gentry has not enough delicacy to confine himself to trotting, he is entitled to his distinction among animals equally indelicate; and it does seem to be true that a pacer can go faster than a trotter. It seems also that he can go further with less exertion, but this is not established, since the records for five miles and upward are still with the trotters.

We invite the co-operation of every man who has a soul above the dollars he owns. —Senator THOMAS F. GRADY in Tammany Hall.

For "owns" read "owes."

Dr. PARKHURST returns with his propensity for plain and direct speaking unimpaired. He is "surprised and disappointed" that MCKINLEY does not "stick to the single, simple issue" and thinks he "made a blunder in giving the high tariff equal prominence with sound money." He tells BRYAN, whom he regards as a "type of the Populist," and believes to be "honest, intelligent, energetic, but reckless," that it is an "odious thing" to arouse class antagonism and try to set men at each other's throats. It would be "fiendish" if it were not "merely ignorant and reckless." But Dr. PARKHURST says that his campaign doesn't begin until after the election this time.

In 1878 a desperate movement in American politics to repeal the resumption act of 1875 was brought to naught in part by a heavy foreign demand for American food products. The recent advance in the price of wheat will tend to have exactly the same effect on Bryanism. The spectacle of a candidate for the Presidency whose chances droop with the rise of prosperity is presented by BRYAN.

Our readers will find in another column an extract from Good Government, the official journal of the National Civil Service Reform League. The full title of the article is "The Safety of the Reform as an Issue of the Campaign." The league is absolutely non-partisan, but not uninterested, in politics. It does not treat principles from the standpoint of party, but means to criticise all parties without fear or favor from the standpoint of principle. The reform which it advocates is National, popular, and democratic in the soundest sense. The exposure of Mr. BRYAN'S inaccuracies and misrepresentations by Good Government is, therefore, pertinent and significant.

Most people long ago gave up the hope of ever discovering what relation, if any, exists between the size of their gas bills and the amount of gas they use. It will therefore surprise as well as interest most people to learn that the Aldermen of Liverpool have been investigating this question, and that, while they have not exactly solved it, yet some light extremely distasteful to the illuminating corporations has been cast upon the mystery. The very methodical madness of meters has hitherto been held to explain the fact that one's gas bills are usually biggest for months when he has tried to be most economical, but the Liverpudlian experts declare that it is much more a matter of pressure than of meters. Whenever a gas company is dissatisfied with its profits, a judicious increase of weight on top of the storage tanks will spur the languid registers to renewed activity and fill countless cellars with the noise of their whirling dials. The Aldermen make no charges of intentional wrong—English libel laws are fierce—but they earnestly advise the use of governor burners. These, warranted effective and trustworthy, the city itself is now selling for sixpence each to an eager public, and the latter finds that it is getting more light for less money than ever before.

The country is indebted to Judge LANSING, a neighbor of Mr. BRYAN, in Lincoln, Neb., for a happy designation of the party of the triply nominated candidate. He takes the one point on which the three factions agree and calls them, in a lump, "Silvercrats."

The recent letter of Mr. GLADSTONE to the Paris Figaro, appealing to the French sense of humanity against Turkey, is likely to have effect. It was under the guns of the French that the practical independence and substantial security of the district of Lebanon were established, and this is but one of many instances in which the power of that nation has been wielded with great courage and firmness "for an idea." There is in the French heart a chord that responds freely to a genuinely generous appeal, and Mr. GLADSTONE, of all living statesmen, has most skill in striking it.

That stalwart old Democrat, FREDERICK O. PRINCE, ex-Mayor of Boston, and Secretary of the Democratic National Committee in the Tilden days, is to be the candidate of the National Democrats for Governor of Massachusetts. Like HARRY BINGHAM of New-Hampshire, he is a Democrat of the Democrats who cannot depart from the old landmarks of the party.

It is not pleasant for a citizen of New-York to see a half dozen Italian vendors in headlong flight with their little push-carts before a stalwart policeman flourishing a club and yelling like a Comanche. That sight is not uncommon. No doubt the vendors are often a nuisance and violate the ordinances regulating their calling. But if the regulations are adequate, they can be enforced in a way to avoid such scenes; if they are not adequate, they should be made so, and in any case a policeman is an officer of the law and should be required to perform his duties with reasonable dignity and quiet firmness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several amendments to the Constitution of Florida are to be voted upon at the time of the State election in October, and they are favored by nearly all the newspapers of the State. One of importance will change the time of holding the State elections from October to November. The Jacksonville Citizen has interviewed many prominent citizens in all parts of the State, and fairly representing all political parties, and it finds that there is a general approval of this proposed change. The few who object say they fear the enactment of Federal laws interfering with the elections, in case a Republican Administration should go into power. All but nine of the States elect State officers on the same day on which members of Congress are elected, and, in every fourth year, the President. That day is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Separate State elections are held in three States in New-England, five in the South, and one in the Pacific Northwest. Rhode Island and Louisiana choose in April, Oregon in June, Alabama in August, Maine, Vermont, and Arkansas in September, and Georgia and Florida in October.

—A peculiarity of the Louisiana Sunday law in its demand for the closing of all places where liquor is sold is that an exception is made allowing hotels and boarding houses to sell "wine" for table use on Sunday. Some New-Orleans hotel keepers are claiming the right to sell bottled beer under this clause of the law, and will appeal to the courts. The New-Orleans Picayune says that this concession of wine for table use, which is construed to mean use at meals, was made owing to the fact that large numbers of the population of Louisiana habitually drink claret at meals, and to have refused it would have been to cut off a part of the regular meals of thousands of persons in the State. The Picayune adds that if the law had restricted the diner to his bottle of claret, that would have settled the matter, but when, under the law, any and all of the hundreds of varieties of wines can be sold, while beer cannot, it looks as if an invidious discrimination, and an unreasonable one, had been made.

—There are seven distinct Presidential tickets in the field—National Democratic, free-silver Democratic, Republican, Populist, Prohibitionist, National Prohibitionist, and Socialist-Labor. With this fact in mind, a letter recently written by ex-Attorney General GARLAND to the editor of The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette becomes clear. "The candid serenity of the truth of history," he writes, "compels me to call your attention to some matters. In June, 1895, when you were in my office, at Washington, D. C., I told you there would be seven tickets for President in the field this year, but at that you 'smole' an audible but incredulous smile. It appears I was right. The last named I made no provision for, as I thought they would join with the Populist Party. But I named a woman's rights ticket, which does not appear, but there is time enough for that yet. This is pretty fair prognostication, however, a year and more ahead in these times of rapid transit and speedy changes in men and things."

—The Galveston (Texas) News (Dem.) greets Gov. CULBERSON'S correspondence with BISMARCK with a levity quite unbecoming in so staid a newspaper treating of the Executive of so big a State. "It is a matter of no small moment," it says, "that international comity has reached that point where his serene highness of Friedrichsruh and his immaculate gilganticity of Texas freely consult on matters of world-wide importance. And the magnitude of the affair is not detracted from simply because CULBERSON wants bimetallism without the consent of Europe, while BISMARCK leans to international agreement. Of course, it was not to be expected that BISMARCK would claim that his views were infallible when advanced against the views of experts, but it is entirely proper for CULBERSON to disregard experts. CULBERSON, in fact, is an expert himself."

—Judge JOHN H. REAGAN of Texas is usually a clear and forcible writer, but his advocacy of free silver and BRYAN seems now to have deprived him of his facility, unless the types of Texas papers have woefully perverted his utterances. A recent letter from him speaks of the Democratic Party in this incoherent way: "And they present to the public a leader, in the person of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, in favor of the rights of man and of democratic government as clear as those expressed by the illustrious THOMAS JEFFERSON, and with a firmness and courage such as characterized the heroic ANDREW JACKSON. His wise and grand utterances designate him as the proper leader of a great people in a great cause, and he has met with the most enthusiastic support which has been accorded to any man in modern times."

—The National Democrats of Oregon have placed candidates for Presidential Electors in the field, and it is purposed to carry on an active campaign in favor of PALMER and BUCKNER and sound money throughout the State, not only the Electors, but other prominent representatives of honest Democracy taking the stump. Central headquarters will be established in Portland, and abundant literature furnished for use in the campaign.

—The little village of Minneapolis, Minn., was incorporated as a city in 1862, and today it has a thriving population of 200,000. With large lumber manufactories it began its era of rapidly increasing prosperity, and these have been supplemented by mills which now grind over 9,000,000 barrels of flour every year. The Minneapolis Tribune, in a bulky illustrated pamphlet otherwise devoted to its own well-merited glorification, felicitates the city on these glorious facts.

PERSONAL.

—Balmoral, the palace in which Queen VICTORIA received the Czar and Czarina, is a vast pile of buildings which look like some great public institution. It is very ugly, and is so arranged inside that it is altogether a marvel of discomfort. The house which was pulled down to make way for the present structure was a picturesque old château, one of the best examples in the Highlands of the true Scottish baronial style.

—Mr. J. H. GASSNER and wife of New-Orleans have just celebrated their golden wedding. Describing the festivities, The Picayune incidentally and rather naïvely says that Mr. GASSNER, in order not to be required to enter the Confederate armies during the civil war enlisted in the municipal fire department. Probably in Mr. GASSNER'S view his duty lay in a different direction, and he followed it.

—Judge WALTER S. COX of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will reach the age of seventy years on the 25th of October next, and, having served more than ten years, will then be eligible to retire from the bench with full salary continued until his death. Judge Cox presided at the trial of GUITEAU for the murder of President GARFIELD. He has long been conceded to be a very able jurist.

—From Paris is announced the death of LEON VANIER, the publisher, whose name has been generally seen on the title page of the volumes put forth by the members of the new school of French poetry. He was a sincere friend of VERLAINE, who had intrusted to him for some years all his books, and a number of his unpublished manuscripts awaiting publication.

—The oldest voter in the country yet heard of is Mr. CHARLES BOZO of West Virginia, who is one hundred and two years of age. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is now a strong sound-money man, and intends to vote this year accordingly.

—The Chicago Times-Herald says that FRANK COLLIER, a Chicago lawyer, is about to return to active practice, having recovered from a long illness, in which his weight was reduced from 345 to 250 pounds, and during the continuance of which he came off victorious in fifteen trials as to his sanity.

MR. BRYAN'S REFORM IDEAS.

From Good Government.

There is no life tenure "being built up at Washington," or anything approaching it. When Mr. Bryan makes statements of this sort—generally to people who are not in a position to know better—he is guilty, at least, of conspicuous inaccuracy.

His assertion that "A fixed term in appointive offices would open the public service to a larger number of citizens, without impairing its efficiency," may be a mere matter of judgment. There are, however, very few people of intelligence who will agree with him. By "fixed terms," Mr. Bryan means the turning out, every four years, of every person in the public service. He makes no distinctions. His rule would permit none. Letter carriers, customs officers, department clerks, the great corps of scientific investigators employed by the Government, men and women alike, all are to go; their places to be filled by others whose fitness is to be ascertained by some new method, unnamed as yet, but not unconjectured. The mere continuance of a party in power through two or three Administrations is to make no difference. The plan in view calls for periodical change, and the waiting thousands must have their turn. Every four years 200,000 old employés must make way for the same number of new ones; or, perhaps, for double the number of new ones, for there are 100 times 200,000 full-grown citizens in the land, and if all are to receive their rights under Mr. Bryan's system the supply of offices must be increased indefinitely.

The proposition that a vast body of trained employés may be dismissed periodically, and the service be reorganized every four years, with new officers and new subordinates, alike untrained, "without impairing its efficiency" is laid down by a man who seeks to direct the business affairs of the Nation. Were Mr. Bryan elected to the Presidency the destruction of the business organization of the Government and the looting of the public service would begin at once. This, very plainly, is the present danger, and a very great one.

That Twentieth Century Controversy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. M. A. Perrin of Chatham, N. J., succeeds in getting an astonishing number of wrong statements into nine lines of print in THE TIMES to-day regarding the nineteenth and twentieth century question. I am obliged to quote his communication in full in order to do justice to it:

"Few persons live a century. Some, however, do. Some, still living, were born on Jan. 1, 1800. They drew their first breath on the first day of the present century. These were one year old on the first day of January, 1801. They will celebrate their hundredth birthday, Jan. 1, 1901. On that day begins the nineteenth century, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding."

Now, let us examine these several statements. The first is both inconsistent and erroneous. People born Jan. 1, 1800, "drew their first breath" on that day, (unless they were miraculously kept alive without breathing,) and not "on the first day of the present century," which did not occur for a year later—to wit, Jan. 1, 1801. The next assertion that "these were one year old on the first day of January, 1801" is true, if their birth is to be left where Mr. Perrin puts it, Jan. 1, 1800, the first day of the last year of the last century, but not true if he wants them to be born "in the present century," which, as I have said, began Jan. 1, 1801. Again, he says "they will celebrate their hundredth birthday Jan. 1, 1901." This is not true. This latter date will be their one hundred and first birthday if the date of birth remains Jan. 1, 1800, where he has put it. Finally, he says, "On that day [Jan. 1, 1901,] begins the nineteenth century, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding," and, finally, I say on that day begins the twentieth century. Let him read and ponder my communication right above his. O. W. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The nineteenth century began with the dawn of Jan. 1, 1800. For the simple reason that a person is not one year old until he has completed 365 days, the year one was not until after 365 days of our era had been completed, and the beginning of the second year of the first century had been reached. Enumerating up to Jan. 1, 100, we find it to be the one hundred and first, or second century, Jan. 1, 1900, the nineteen hundred and first, or twentieth century. J. ALOYS KIRBY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23, 1896.

A PHASE OF AMERICAN UNREST

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The routine of the average "Summer resort" and the "Summer girl" are so interwoven as to seem quite inseparable. We cannot think of one without being compelled to consider the influence of the other. She dominates the atmosphere of the place and creates conditions which must be acknowledged and accepted, as a major part of a Summer's programme, by all those who are compelled to resort to those expensive abodes, where country air, but no peace, is sold at so much per diem.

In Continental European countries benighted, unprogressive simple folk seek "la campagne" for peace and rest—and find it. In our progressive, and, of ccurse, superior country, we do not go to our "resorts" for peace and rest, but for racket and movement, and the "Summer girl" sees to it that we have both.

During the day, fortunately, she takes to the fields and roads, where she "does golf," tennis, and the "bike," but she never feels that fatigue which ought to flow from her exertions. Each successive occupation of the day adds to her supply of physical energy for the night to come.

When our insignificant orb has revolved itself beyond the boundaries of our per diem modicum of sunshine, and the shades of night have taken possession, then the "Summer girl" assumes control, the lights are turned on; the music strikes up, and a peace like unto that, in volume, of a boiler-making shop in full operation, is maintained, as long as there is a leg left for dancing, breath enough for an ear-splitting exclamation, or a "high C" screech, which is intended for a laugh.

Once in a while an unappreciative soul seeks the landlord, and in the interest of peace and quiet suggests a truce. He is usually informed that the young people come to the country for a good time, and cannot be interfered with in the pursuit of their pleasures; they are difficult to manage; must be handled carefully, for fear of offending parents, &c. In short, they rule the Summer roost, and others who are compelled to be near them have no rights which they are bound to respect.

The hilarious movements of our festive daughters and sisters do not, usually, end with the turning off of the music, say at about between 11 and 12 o'clock, but their voices may be heard resounding through the halls, where they spend many minutes in bidding each other good-night, and then often, if one happens to be in a bedroom near where two or more of the frisky sort are caged together, until into the morning hours the unfortunate seeker after rest is compelled to hear read the contents of the letters received the preceding day, and also to listen to an elaborated account of the doings of the day and night just past.

The partitions of the resort are usually flimsy and no protection against these midnight tones, so the unfortunate would-be sleeper of the next room writhes between the sheets and swears between breaths, but all to no purpose. The morning finds him with a headache, fevered brain, and nervous, but he dares not to complain for fear of getting the reputation of being ungentlemanly.

This picture, without going into many details, is not overdrawn, and my experience is only that of thousands who are compelled to accept the usual and to be expected, because they know something of some of our National inevitables.

Want of repose, next to our vicious political methods, is our greatest curse. Our streets are the noisiest in the world; our railroad trains, needlessly, give us unnecessary volumes of thunderous sound; our voices are strident, discordant, shrill, and strong; our lightest steps are heavy, emphatic, and resounding, and over all there pervades a general clatter and roar, which in many places makes life almost unendurable. In some instances noise is intended as a cheap way of advertising; it keeps some sorts of business before the people and the Summer girl in evidence.

No wonder our insane asylums are increasing at an unprecedented rate, and the greatest wonder is that there is not one in every county of the older and more densely populated States.

Before closing this communication, I beg to disclaim any intention of belittling the importance of one of our most cherished National productions. Our "Summer girl" is all our own. She has no counterpart in any other country known to history. Her strong points, or rather, characteristics, are the results of a faulty home education, for which she cannot be held wholly responsible. Her tendency, from the first petticoat onward, has been in the direction of unrestrained selfishness—and, chiefly, as to her conduct in disregarding the little everyday rights of others.

If a child of well-to-do parents, by the time she arrives at her eighteenth birthday she has had as much money spent upon her clothes as the average English, French, or German girl and woman, in like station of life, would expend upon their toilets during their whole lives.

In addition to lavish expenditures upon her personal adornment, she is pampered and indulged in a manner unknown elsewhere, and often exhibited to visitors as a prodigy, and usually addressed as "dear" or "deary" and "never crossed."

It is no wonder, then, that when she arrives at womanhood she feels her responsibility as one of the owners of the earth, sends her superiors to the right-about, and assumes to lead where she ought to follow.

It is a noticeable fact, however, that often her senseless "bringing-up"—defective training—does not succeed in obliterating the good which nature has implanted in her original outfit, and when she leaves her follies and cold-blooded worldliness in the rear, and cultivates her finer qualities of head and heart, she sometimes shows results worthy of our respect and admiration.

R. C. H.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1896.

A Lullaby.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings,
Little blue pigeon with velvet eyes;
Sleep to the singing of mother bird swinging,
Swinging in the nest where her little one lies.

Away out yonder I see a star,
Silvery star with tinkling song;
To the soft dew falling I hear it calling,
Calling and tinkling the night along.

In through a window a moonbeam comes;
Little gold moonbeams with misty wings,
All silently creeping, it asks, Is he sleeping,
Sleeping and dreaming while mother sings?

Up from the sea there floats the sob
Of the waves that are breaking upon the shore,
As though they were groaning in anguish and moaning,
Bemoaning the ship that shall come no more.

But sleep, little pigeon, and fold your wings,
Little blue pigeon with mournful eyes;
Am I not singing? See, I am swinging,
Swinging the nest where my darling lies.

For Campaign Expenses.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Chairman Jones has learned how to work a silver mine in Colorado while putting up at a New-York hotel.

THE CZAR AT BALMORAL

LORD SALISBURY GOES TO MEET HIM AT THE CASTLE.

A Conference Which May Shape England's Position on the Armenian Question—Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool Speech Telegraphed to the Turkish Sultan at Constantinople—The Czar and Prince of Wales Go Deer Stalking.

BALLATER, Sept. 25.—It has been very rainy ever since the Czar and Czarina arrived at Balmoral Castle on their visit to the Queen. To-day there was a heavy downpour, but notwithstanding this the Czar, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught went deer stalking.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Prime Minister Salisbury was busy at the Foreign Office this afternoon, but having, it is understood, completed the business which engaged his attention, he will start this evening for Balmoral Castle, where he will meet the Czar. It is the general belief that the conference between Lord Salisbury and his Majesty will have an important bearing on Great Britain's attitude on the Armenian question.

The anti-Turkish speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the mass meeting held in Liverpool yesterday to protest against the Armenian atrocities was wired to the Sultan at Constantinople last evening.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says that the speech delivered at Liverpool yesterday by Mr. Gladstone has caused great excitement in the Yildiz Kiosk, the residence of the Sultan. Papers containing the speech have been prohibited from entering Turkey.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Mgr. Bonette, the Papal Delegate at Constantinople, recently returned from Rome to explain the Turkish situation to the Pope. He has now returned, bearing a letter to the Sultan expressing the grief of the Pope at the massacres and imploring that in the future the lives of the Christian in the Turkish dominions be made secure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—According to reliable advices received here, 10,000 Armenians in the Province of Van have been forcibly compelled to embrace Islamism during the past two months.

A STORM ON ENGLAND'S COAST.

Coasting Vessels Ashore, Many People Drowned, Crops Destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A terrific northeast gale prevailed throughout last night in the English Channel, the Bristol Channel, off Cornwall and elsewhere along the coasts, doing a great deal of damage. Several sailing vessels were driven ashore in the Bristol Channel and off Cornwall, and the steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool, Sept. 24, for New-York, was delayed at Queenstown four hours, after which the storm abated somewhat and she proceeded on her voyage at 7:47 o'clock this morning. The barks Agder and Baron Hoburg were wrecked off Folkestone during the night. The crews of both vessels were saved.

Many coasting vessels were unable to make a safe offing, and were thrown ashore at Holyhead, Sheerness, Dover, and Yarmouth. So far as known, all the men on these wrecked vessels were saved by the lifeboats and coast guardsmen. Isolated cases of drownings have been reported from different places along the coasts.

At Yarmouth the wind blew with hurricane force, its velocity being ninety miles an hour. Many buildings were unroofed or otherwise damaged, and in some places the standing crops were completely destroyed. Farm property suffered severely. At Ilfracombe, the fashionable watering place in Devonshire, the Arcade was wrecked and a great number of trees were torn up by the roots.

The telegraph service was demoralized in the West of England, the wires and poles being blown down. The steamers plying between Folkestone and Boulogne-sur-Mer were compelled to abandon their trips. The steamers of other lines running to the Continent were greatly delayed.

The American steam yacht Arcturus, owned by R. Stuyvesant of New-York, has arrived at Southampton from Dover. She was caught in the storm and sustained some damage.

There was considerable delay yesterday in messages from Europe, but this was due to the broken-down condition of the wires along the English coast. The cables themselves were working all right.

WITNESSES AGAINST IVORY.

A Detective Tells of the Finding of Bombs in Haines's Bag.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The examination of Edward J. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12, was continued in the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Mr. Goll, the keeper of the hotel at Antwerp, at which John F. Kearney and Haines, two of Ivory's alleged fellow-conspirators, stopped while in that city, was put on the stand. Goll is a brother-in-law of Kearney. He identified photographs of Kearney and Haines, who are under arrest in Rotterdam, and P. J. Tynan, who is in the custody of the French police at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He said the three men had been at his hotel. He also identified the prisoner in the dock, who, he said, had been known to him as Edward Bell. The four had held conferences in a wineshop. Kearney drank "like a fish" while in Antwerp, and the witness threatened to put him in an asylum.

Detective Beausedom of Rotterdam was the next witness. He described the arrest of Kearney and Haines. When they were searched the police found in their possession receipted bills for nitric and sulphuric acids and absorbent clay. In a bag belonging to Haines were found twelve bombs. When asked how it came about that they had these bombs in their possession they said that an unknown man had given them to them. They then refused to answer any further questions. Dynamite cartridges were found beneath Kearney's pillow in his room, and torn letters signed Edward Bell.

The examination was then adjourned for two weeks.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The demand of the British Government for the extradition of Patrick J. Tynan is based upon the fact that he was condemned in default for the part he is alleged to have taken in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1883. The demand for his surrender made some years ago when he was in France, which demand was refused by the French Government, was based merely on a suspicion that he was implicated in the Dublin assassinations.

Bismarck's Letter About Silver.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's organ, sets at rest all doubt that has existed in this country as to the genuineness of the letter published in the United States in which Bismarck is represented as declaring in favor of bimetallism. The Nachrichten prints both Bismarck's letter and Gov. Culberson's, to which Bismarck's was a reply, and vouches for the genuineness of the correspondence.

Whitehead Becomes Violent.

John Murphy, alias Whitehead, escaped from his home, at 572½ Grove Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday, and walked to Bound Brook, a distance of thirty-one miles. His brother, James Murphy, followed, and left him at Bound Brook in care of a friend. He became violent yesterday, and his relatives in Jersey City were notified and asked to take him away. Gen. O'Beirne and Murphy's cousin went to Bound Brook to take charge of him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night. To-day they will remove him to Amityville.

CRAZED BY POVERTY AND WANT

Mrs. Friedman Becomes Insane After a Long Struggle with Starvation.

Three months ago Abraham Friedman, after a long and futile search for work, kissed his wife Sarah good-bye and started East to try to find some more hospitable city where he could make a home for her and their children. There were seven children, five of them young and helpless, in a little tenement in East Broadway, and Samuel, the eldest boy, working as a peddler, did his best to support the family. But times were hard, and do what he could, working early and late, when the rent became due there was no money to pay it.

They were already in debt for two months' rent, and the landlord would not wait. The news from the husband and father was not cheering. He had reached Chelsea, Mass., but he had no money. Everywhere he had been it was the same—more men to work than work for them.

Mrs. Friedman applied to her married daughter, Mrs. O'Rourke, and was invited to make her home with her, at 39 Chrystie Street. Six weeks ago another child was born. There was no money for food and none for medicine, and daily Mrs. Friedman became weaker and weaker—the baby, a puny, sad-eyed little girl, suffering with her.

On Thursday night, when Samuel returned forom his day's journeyings, his mother could not be found. She had left the house after a fit of hysteria and had not returned. She was found at last cowering, frightened, in an empty room of a near-by tenement, her mind a blank. She did not recognize her children, and a policeman called an ambulance, that she might receive the medical aid she was too poor to pay for. From Gouverneur Hospital she was taken to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue.

The Children's Aid Society to-day will make an investigation and see what can be done to help the children.

CARELESS IN THEIR DRESS.

Mrs. Louis Makes a Complaint About Some Teachers.

At a meeting of the Public School Inspectors yesterday, over which Superintendent Jasper presided, Mrs. Minna Louis said she knew of some very untidy teachers.

Mrs. Louis said that there were some teachers in her district who were apparently incompetent disciplinarians, and that their mode of quieting a noisy class consisted in shouting to the pupils to "shut up"; and others, she said, were decidedly careless about their personal appearance. Mrs. Louis refused to give the names of the teachers, nor would she specify the schools where they taught.

The Misses E. A. Martin and Mary C. McGuire, Principals of Primary and Grammar School No. 59, respectively, said they were sure their teachers were not included in Mrs. Louis's category of offenders. Miss Mary C. McGuire said that, without exception, all the teachers in her department were tidy and courteous. If at any time she noticed anything like a tendency on the part of a teacher to wear her hair in frowsy or disheveled condition, a word of admonishment sufficed.

These schools are included in Mrs. Louis's district, and she has recently visited them in discharge of her duties. Mrs. Louis is Inspector of District No. 18, which is bounded by Fifty-ninth Street, East River, Fifty-first Street, and Sixth Avenue.

Superintendent John Jasper, at the meeting, gave some advice to the newly appointed Inspectors, and informed them that the system of discipline and deportment which will prevail in the schools will depend largely upon their watchfulness and industry.

CARRIED AN AGED VOYAGER.

Mr. Unterkircher, Ninety-six Years Old, Made a Trip to Germany.

An unusual distinction was conferred on one of the saloon passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Weimar, which arrived yesterday from Bremen. Not only did his name appear alphabetically in the passenger list, but it was also printed in a separate paragraph at the head of the list, thus:

"Herr Adam Unterkircher, Burlington, Iowa, geboren am 11 Sept., 1800, zu Metzingen in Würtemberg."

Ninety-six years old, and the oldest passenger who ever crossed the ocean in a steamship of the North German Lloyd Company, the old gentleman's trip was thought worthy of notice, and hence the compliment.

It was not Mr. Unterkircher's first trip, however, as his address indicates. He went abroad early in the season to see the home of his youth, and he returned none the worse for his journey, and, without resting, started at once to catch the 2 o'clock train for the West. A daughter, Mrs. Miederike Braun, accompanied him to and from the old country. He and his son-in-law are farmers in Iowa.

Mr. Unterkircher first came to this country in the days of the clipper. He was a pioneer in the West. He is not the oldest ocean voyager on record. An Irishwoman arrived in the steerage last year who was 102 years old, and not long ago a Chinaman arrived who was said to be ninety-nine years old.

LI WO SING WAS GENEROUS.

Pleaded in Court for the Men Whose Arrest He Had Caused.

Only the magnanimity of Li Wo Sing, who says he is a relative of Li Hung Chang, saved John Mann of 457 West Thirty-first Street and Albert Wilson of 445 West Thirtieth Street from being held to answer a charge of burglary when they were arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Li Wo Sing conducts a laundry in the basement of 363 Ninth Avenue. He sleeps on the floor above. On Tuesday night thieves broke open the basement door and stole a wash boiler and some irons. Sing is well to do, and did not care to bother the police about such a trifle, so he contented himself with buying a new boiler and putting a stronger lock on his door. He was robbed again on Wednesday. Thursday night he decided to watch for the thieves. He heard a noise at about midnight and called on Policeman Chappell for help. Chappell found Wilson and Mann asleep or feigning sleep on a bundle of soiled linen.

In court they told Magistrate Crane that where they lived the janitor closed the doors at 10 o'clock. They were locked out on Thursday, and, seeing the laundry door open, went in to sleep. The Magistrate did not believe their excuse, but Li Wo Sing did, and he interceded for them. "Letum go," he said. "Me no wantee slee boys lock up. Got plenty money buy new irons. Letum go."

The plea was too much for the Court to resist, and the lads were released with a warning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield will sell at auction in November all the tapestries, armor, ornamental pottery, bronzes, and paintings in their city house, which they intend to dispose of, spending their vacations hereafter in travel. With a forty-weeks' tour on the "road" every year, they have found very little time for home life in the city.

—The Empire Theatre stock company will open the New Century Theatre in St. Louis next Monday night. Oct. 15 they will produce at Hooley's, in Chicago, a new play called "A Man and His Wife."

—The Casino will close to-night for two weeks. Peter Dailey will appear there for three weeks, beginning Oct. 12, in his new farce called "A Good Thing."

—Joseph M. Weber of Weber and Fields yesterday announced his engagement to Miss Lillian Friedman of this city. The wedding is to take place Jan. 3.

—Madge Lessing will appear as Jack in "Jack and the Beanstalk," which will be presented at the Casino in November.

MAY SPLIT OVER SILVER

CLUBMEN IN TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT DIVIDED.

Tammany Organization, but There Is a Strong Sound-Money Sentiment Among the Members Averse to the to the Chicago and Buffalo Declarations—Directors to Frame a Resolution That Will Bring About a Vote—Resignations May Follow.

Since the Tammany General Committee took the plunge for free silver a few days ago, threats of a serious split in the Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District have come to the surface.

This is a Tammany club, but there are so many members who believe in sound money and are not willing to follow the Tammany organization that it has become a question of doubt whether a majority of the club can be held to the line of "regularity."

Resignations in large numbers have been talked of if the club takes action defending its attitude either way, and, as it has been decided to test the question, a lively time is anticipated.

The question of silver or gold has been prominent in the club ever since the Chicago Convention. As soon as it was known that a silver platform had been adopted in Chicago, the club had a meeting for the purpose of considering the matter. This meeting was held Monday, July 14.

The Plan of the President.

A resolution was introduced by James E. Kelly, President, that was intended to draw out an official expression as to the prevailing sentiment of the members. The resolution set forth that the New-York delegation to Chicago had consistently adhered to its instructions, and that when it found it was impossible to affect the action of the convention, the delegation had withdrawn and refrained from taking any further part in the proceedings.

In view of this condition of affairs, the resolution declared that the club should defer any action on the question of indorsing the platform and candidates until after the meeting of the State Convention.

The discussion of the resolution revealed that there was an even division on the money question. On a vote there were seven for and seven against the resolution. No other discussion of the question had come up in the club since this meeting in July until last night.

To Test Their Positions.

The determination to learn how many men in the club will revolt against the position taken by the Tammany General Committee was reached at a conference at the clubhouse, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street. This conference was held in response to invitations sent out two days ago to about twenty leading members of the club. They read thus:

"Dear Sir: Will you please call at this club Friday evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, to meet some members and friends, all of whom are Democrats and are opposed to the present movement of the free coinage of silver?"

Among those who were at the club in response to the invitation were Major C. B. Throckmorton, James E. Kelly, B. L. Kennelly, Major L. L. Noah, Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., H. C. Bostel, James P. Quinland, and Col. E. T. Taliaferro.

They discussed the situation for about two hours in secret session, and decided that they had no right to take any action which would commit the club, inasmuch as it was not a full meeting of the organization and no general notice had been given.

The Board of Directors, which numbers eight, was requested to prepare a resolution defining the club's attitude and submit it to a meeting to be held on the night of Oct. 1.

Directors to Frame Resolution.

This resolution will favor gold or silver, according to the majority sentiment of the Directors, and a lively debate on it in the club is expected.

Col. Taliaferro said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it was conceded by some at the conference that a majority of the club would favor free silver. The club has about three hundred members. A majority of the Directors, Col. Taliaferro said, would probably present a resolution favoring the gold standard.

"I am for free silver," he said, "and am going to vote for Bryan. It is hard to say which side is in the majority."

One of the prominent members of the club who is in favor of the gold standard said that there is no doubt that the gold sentiment is predominant. In the discussion, he said, there were enough representative members present to foreshadow pretty certainly the action of the club on Oct. 1.

"The conference was not official," he explained, "but indirectly it showed that the members are in favor of sound money and opposed to Bryan and Bryanism."

The member also said that the Board of Directors would strongly favor gold, but would submit a resolution concerning which there could be no doubt on the part of any one.

DESERTED TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. Ellison Could Not Stand the Chicago Platform and Free Silver.

Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellison, who resigned from Tammany Hall just after the Chicago Convention, enrolled Thursday night as a member of the Republican Party in the Twenty-first Assembly District, where he resides.

Mr. Ellison, as a Tammany member of Assembly from the old Twenty-third District, served in the Legislature in 1893, and made a record for his independence. He refused to give his vote to several organization bills, and on certain other Croker measures registered actual protests. Contrary to expectation, Tammany wanted him to have a second term. His name was even suggested for Senatorial nomination. But he preferred to resume the practice of law in this city.

Of his resignation he says:

"I resigned from Tammany Hall immediately after the Chicago Convention in July last, and gave them, in a letter to the leader of the district, my reasons for severing my connection with the Democratic Party, which were that it regularly assembled in a National Convention, chosen with less than ordinary pressure from what may be called the 'machine,' had by a vote of 628 to 301, declared itself in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the abolishment of the National banks, a re-enactment of the income tax, with its unfair discriminations and its inquisitorial abominations, and its opposition to the suppression by the Federal Government of armed riot in States where sympathizing executives refuse or neglect to abate disorder.

"I was not, nor am I, in accord with the principles thus stated, but, on the contrary, believe that their effectuation would bring disgrace and disorder upon the Republic; nor was I then, nor am I now, able to look upon the work of that convention other than as the result of an orgy of Socialism and Anarchy, which calls for the active condemnation of every citizen who has at heart the real welfare of the country.

Correctly Represents Democracy.

"I feel that I am quite fair in assuming that the work of the convention referred to, and the principles there enunciated, correctly represent the great majority of the Democracy—their ideas, their aims and objects. Were the vote closer by which the platform was adopted, had there been pressure brought to bear to secure the selection of improper delegates, had, in fact, anything been done to stifle a free and full expression of opinion, I might feel that those disgraceful proceedings were not indicative of the sentiments of the great body of the party under whose name they were conducted.

"The whole tenor of the platform is against the maintenance of good order by the Federal Government, and in favor of a greater freedom on the part of the several States. With this I disagree. I am deeply impressed with the fact that our Federal Government should be strengthened and its powers very largely extended. We have grown to such proportions and our interests are so varying that a strong central power has become or will shortly become necessary to maintain the unity of the Nation. There is a crying need of authority in Congress to legislate uniform marriage and divorce laws, uniform laws of commerce, and a uniform system of criminal law. I do not see much hope of a realization of these ideas from the Democracy; on the contrary, they seem to be in conflict with its principles.

"Further, I am convinced that the Democratic Party is not to be safely intrusted with the control of National legislation. This I think, has been amply shown by the course pursued by that party following its advent in power in 1893, when for the first time in about the one-third of a century, it was given control of all branches of the Federal Government.

"Nor do I find myself more in sympathy with that party as at present constituted in this city or State. I believe that the liquor tax law enacted in 1896 and popularly known as the 'Raines bill,' has already demonstrated itself to be a wise legislation. A law which took away the exercise of a discretion in the granting of licenses from an Excise Board appointed for political purposes, and which gives protection to residential districts from the surreptitious location of places where liquor may be sold, is, in my mind, wise and commendable. Neither am I in accord with the opposition made by the organized Democracy of this city, for some reason bad or indifferent, to the enactment of the measure looking toward a Greater New-York."

FOR HONEST POLITICS.

James A. Donnelly Will Not Be a Popocratic Assembly Nominee.

When Assemblyman James A. Donnelly of the Fourth District was asked yesterday whether it was true that he had declined to permit the use of his name as candidate for renomination this year because he is not in sympathy with the action of Tammany in indorsing the Chicago ticket, he said:

"Highly as I would prize a re-election to the Assembly, I do not believe my acceptance of a nomination to that office on a platform to the principles contained in which I am opposed would reflect very much credit on myself. I believe this is a time when no one should attempt to conceal his attitude on the great questions which are being presented to the people for their decision.

"This is not the time to waver or temporize. If the Populistic assault upon National credit and honor is to be crushed, it must be met in the most effective manner. To remain passive in a period like the present is impliedly to confess either a want of courage to face the issue or a lack of perception of the importance of it.

"I do not believe that the mere question of a change in our standard of value is involved. Behind the forces advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and the reorganization of the United States Supreme Court are arrayed repudiation, defiant contempt of established authority, and the exponents of expediency rather than of principle whose radicalism is a threat to the stability of our institutions.

"I am fully aware that my attitude will result in my exclusion from political preferment, but above and beyond that feeling is the approval of my own conscience and my deep conviction that honest politics is the wisest patriotism."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED.

Mr. Danforth Tells the Popocrats Who Have Been Selected.

Chairman Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee announced the Executive Committee of the State Committee last night as follows:

Col. John C. Truman of Binghamton, who will be Chairman; John C. Sheehan of New-York, W. R. Hearst of New-York, Francis J. Malloy of Rensselaer, James Smith of Erie, John Brisben Walker of Westchester, Frank Rice of Ontario, Charles A. Dolson of Steuben, F. C. Schraub of Lewis, James A. Betts of Ulster, Arthur A. McLean of Newburg.

The make-up of the committee is favorable enough to Senator Hill, at whose dictation Mr. Danforth was made Chairman of the State Committee.

It differs materially, however, from the make-up of last year's Executive Committee. A list of the Executive Committee for 1895 follows:

John A. Mason, Calvin P. Huson, Daniel N. Lockwood, George J. Magee, Matthew H. Arnot, D. F. Van Vleet, Grenville Kane, Cord Meyer, Jr., J. Hampton Robb, John R. Abney, John Fox, William L. Brown, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jefferson M. Levy, Henry Murray, and ex officio James W. Hinkley, Chairman; John Cunneen, Secretary, and W. Caryl Ely, Treasurer.

All these ex officio members of 1895 are now sound-money men, as are also many of the others who were members of that committee, including Messrs. Lockwood, Magee, Arnot, Meyer, Robb, Fox, and Levy.

To Arrange for Its Speeches.

A committee made up of Maurice B. Blumenthal, Samuel J. Foley, Benjamin Patterson, and J. J. Walsh, representing the Tammany campaign speakers, will meet at the Astor House this afternoon to outline a plan of procedure for the speaking campaign of this year.

Richard P. Bland of Missouri, Wilbur F. Porter, who is the Popocratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and others have sent word to Tammany that they cannot be present at the Bryan meeting Tuesday night. Mr. Bland gives the meeting his approval. So does Mr. Porter. No answer has been received from Mr. Thacher.

Tammany Plans for Congress.

Tammany is trying hard to arrange its Congressional slate. Nicholas Muller would like the nomination in the Seventh District, which includes Richmond County. J. J. Walsh will be nominated against J. Murray Mitchell in the Eighth District. Amos J. Cummings will be renominated in the Tenth unless there is a change in the plans. Col. George B. McClellan will be renominated in the Twelfth in all probability, and William Sulzer will be offered for sacrifice in the Eleventh. Nothing is yet fixed about the other districts.

Mr. Murray Resigns.

Timothy J. M. Murray, a lawyer, at 35 Liberty Street, has sent a letter to Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, resigning from that committee. Mr. Murray says he has decided to oppose the election of candidates nominated by the Chicago Convention.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Railroad Commissioner Michael Rickard of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—The Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") of England is at the Everett.

—Baron Ketteler, Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Attorney General T. E. Hancock of Syracuse, and Maxwell Woodhull of Washington, D. C., are at the Murray Hill.

—Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Sir Frank Lockwood and Lady Lockwood of England, and William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are at the Albemarle.

—Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire, Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, and ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia are at the Fifth Avenue.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Cyclers Run Down on Riverside Drive—Runaway in Central Park.

Three bicycle riders, one of them a woman, were thrown from their wheels and more or less seriously injured yesterday by a runaway horse on Riverside Drive, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The horse, a valuable trotter, was caught by a mounted Park policeman after he had smashed the light wagon to which he was attached against the protruding roots of a tree. His driver, Daniel Horton of 117 West Seventy-seventh Street, was thrown from his seat to the roadway, but beyond a few bruises escaped unhurt.

A steam roller puffing and blowing and crunching on One Hundred and Eleventh Street was the primary cause of the trouble. The roller started up just as the horse reached the corner. The horse shied violently and the driver fell to the ground, leaving the reins hanging loosely against the animal's flanks. More and more alarmed, he started at a racing pace along the driveway, crowded just then with wheelmen and wheelwomen. The wheels of those run down were badly damaged, and the owners are doubtful upon whom to call for satisfaction—the proprietor of the horse or the owner of the steam roller.

Those hurt were: Miss Schwerin of 2,268 Second Avenue, arm sprained and left leg bruised; Harry Nuse of 1,369 Second Avenue, right leg sprained and face cut, and J. L. Stevens of 70 West Eighty-seventh Street, contusions of right leg and right arm. The injured were attended by an ambulance surgeon from Manhattan Hospital.

An hour later there was another runaway accident. A horse owned and driven by F. M. Wheeler of 17 West Fifty-eighth Street was attacked by blind staggers just as he was turning into the One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance to Central Park. Mr. Wheeler lost control of him at One Hundred and Sixth Street and was thrown out by the swaying of his phaeton as the half-crazed horse dashed madly from side to side of the driveway.

Roundsman Howard of the Park mounted squad had a nasty fall in trying to head off the horse, but, except for a few scratches on his face and hands, was not much hurt. The runaway fell at One Hundred and Fourth Street and overturned the phaeton in such a manner that it pinned him to the ground.

Mr. Wheeler sustained severe contusions of the head and a sprained ankle. He was taken to his home by the Park ambulance. His horse was sent to the near-by stable of a veterinary surgeon, and the broken phaeton was wheeled away by two laborers of the Park Department.

Cycler Struck by Cable Car.

While Peter Hagan, twenty-six years old, of 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was riding a bicycle at Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue last night he was struck and thrown to the ground by a cable car, sustaining a contusion of the hip. His injuries were attended to at Roosevelt Hospital, and the gripman—John J. McDonnell—was arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Later in the evening Hagan left the hospital and went to the police station and secured his wheel, and O'Donnell was released. He was not seriously injured.

HAMMERSTEIN DID HIT HENRY.

He Will Hit Him Again, He Says, on the Same Provocation.

"I hit him in the face good and hard. I would hit him again under the same circumstances, and he deserved a harder blow than I gave him."

That was the statement made last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Arthur Hammerstein, son of the owner of the Olympia Music Hall and Theatre, who was summoned to a police court yesterday by Walter S. Henry of 46 West Twenty-fourth Street on a charge of assault.

The Olympia Music Hall was opened on Sept. 14. In the Hammerstein box on the opening night sat Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein. According to her story, Henry, who was not sober, entered the box and presented his card. He insisted that she share a bottle of wine with him, and refused to go away when she declined. He was insistent, and finally she sent for her husband and Henry was ejected from the box and from the hall.

Arthur Hammerstein and Henry had a second meeting in a chop house on Wednesday, and it is on what happened at that meeting that Henry bases the complaint on which he had Mr. Hammerstein arraigned yesterday at the bar of the Yorkville Court. Mr. Hammerstein was paroled until Tuesday, when the case will be heard.

"I hit him," said Mr. Hammerstein. "I couldn't do anything else. He invaded the box in which my wife sat, and he was put out. That did not satisfy him, and when he met me Wednesday night he was abusive. He called me a lot of names, and I just hit him the same as any man would have done.

"If there is a fine for that, I'll pay it, but I will do the same thing again with the same provocation."

COAL AND CATTLE RATES CUT.

Western Freight Association Agreement Has Gone to Pieces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Rates on hard coal and also on cattle from the Missouri River to the Mississippi River were cut to-day by several Western lines, adding to the already demoralized freight situation in the West.

Cattle rates were cut by the Burlington Road from 14½ cents to 10 cents, and the Alton and several other companies promptly met the reduction. The Alton, not satisfied with slashing one set of rates, issued a tariff on hard coal, cutting the rate from $3 per ton to $2, the new rate to go into effect Oct. 1.

Vice President Chappell, in speaking about the reduction, stated that his company had always regarded the rate as too high, and that $2 per ton was as high as the tariff ought to be, but none of the other lines would agree to it. Things having gone to pieces in the Western Freight Association, the Alton took independent action.

No other lines gave notice yesterday of their intention of following the action of the Rock Island and Santa Fé in pulling out of the Western agreement. The Presidents are already talking about calling a meeting, and it is likely that the Union League agreement will be made to play a prominent part in holding the roads together. While the Western Freight Association is virtually in a state of collapse, none of the lines can pull out of the Union League compact until the end of the year.

MOBBED BY FREE-SILVER MEN.

Twenty Persons Injured at Orestes, Ind., Three Fatally.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 25.—A free-silver meeting at Orestes this afternoon broke up in a riot in which twenty people were more or less injured, three, it is feared, fatally.

A parade was one of the features and the line of march was past the Republican Glass Workers' clubhouse. Fifteen or twenty members were seated on the porch when the parade passed. Some of the marchers made allusions to the McKinley pictures in the windows. This brought a retort from those on the porch, and a company of mounted men followed by a mob of men on foot left the ranks and attacked the little party.

A shower of boulders and bricks fell on the porch, hitting the men and crushing through the weather boarding and windows. The fusillade was kept up for some time, and when the riot was quelled, and the 300 or 400 men dispersed, it was found that about twenty men had been injured and three—John McKinney, D. K. Miller, and Carl Lightfoot—were in a dangerous condition. It is feared to-night their injuries will prove fatal.

The club house is a wreck. A number of arrests were made, among them F. H. Carver, Postmaster at Summitville.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BOXING IN OLD LONDON STREET

White and Dixon's Clever Sparring Match Ends in a Draw.

The first boxing contest in the building of the new Broadway Athletic Club took place last night. The building is the one formerly occupied by the Old Streets of London. All the inside woodwork has been taken down so that the bare stone walls show. Seats running from the floor to the roof, at an angle of forty-five degrees, have been put in on all four sides, and a twenty-foot ring placed in the centre. About the ring are fifty boxes. There are seats for about 3,000 people, and these were filled last night. Inspector Cortright was present with a lot of policemen.

The first contest was between "Danny" McBride of New-York and "Johnny" Gorman of Long Island City. They fought eight rounds with six-ounce gloves, at 128 pounds. The contest proved to be a very creditable exhibition of boxing. McBride had the best of it.

George Dixon was first to appear for the bout that had attracted the crowd, a twenty-round contest at 125 pounds with "Tommy" White of Chicago. On the decision hung the featherweight championship of the world, which Dixon has held for almost ten years. Dixon looked a little heavier than when he was last seen here, but appeared to be in good condition. White overtops him by two or three inches, and has a much longer reach.

Dixon forced the fighting from the first, and did most of the heavy work all through. He found quite the cleverest boy in White that he has yet run across, and this, with the fact that he seems to have lost a little of his speed, made it impossible for him to get the advantage over the Chicago boy. White did not hit heavily, but he constantly reached the colored boy's face and body and counted. The contest was declared a draw by "Sam" Austin, the referee.

Before the boxing began the crowd was requested by the management to keep quiet, as the future of the club depended on it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is youthfulness and good looks in a fine head of hair. If yours is harsh, faded, gray or scanty, use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

DIED.

BANGS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1896, Margaret Bleecker, widow of Anson Bangs and daughter of the late Nicholas Bleecker of Albany.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 305A Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 25, in his 88th year, George Partridge Bradford of 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Services and interment at convenience of family, at Plainfield, Conn.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, of heart failure, Bayard Clarke, only son of the late Bayard Clarke of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

ERICKSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., Friday morning, Sept. 25, Eric N. Erickson, in his 54th year.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 1:30 P. M.

McGOWAN.—On Sept. 24, Bartholmew McGowen, aged 70 years.

Funeral at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, from St. Barnaba's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Av., near Grove St., Brooklyn.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1896.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. James F. Connelly, the Consul of the United States at Hiogo, Japan, of the death, on the 24 of July, 1896, at Hiogo of Samuel Rosenfeld of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per despatch No. 76.
Dated Aug. 10, 1896.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1896.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. N. W. McIvor, the Consul General of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 19th of August, 1896, at Yokohama, of Charles E. Schweyer of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per despatch No. 212.
Dated Aug. 25, 1896.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1896.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Samuel E. Morse, the Consul General of the United States at Paris, France, of the death, on the 7th of September, 1896, at Paris, of Capt. Augustus Paul Cooke, U. S. Navy, retired. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.
Per despatch No. —
Dated Sept. 11, 1896.

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AMORITA'S BOWSPRIT GONE

CARRIED AWAY IN THE RACE WITH THE QUISSETTA.

H. W. Harris Refused to Sail over the Course Alone to Secure a Victory, and Another Contest Was Arranged for To-day—The Quissetta Was Well in the Lead When the Accident Happened—Amorita Disqualified in the First Race.

The schooner yacht Amorita broke down yesterday. She was in about the same position as the Quissetta was on Thursday when she lost her bowsprit in the race off Larchmont.

There was no collision yesterday, and the Amorita's bowsprit broke simply because the bobstay parted. When the mishap occurred the Quissetta was about a quarter of a mile dead to windward of her. Chairman Lovejoy of the Regatta Committee went alongside the Quissetta in the committee boat and told H. W. Harris to sail over the course. The tug then took a line from the Amorita and started to tow her to City Island for repairs. As she drew up to the Quissetta, Mr. Harris hailed Mr. Lovejoy and said:

"I don't want a walk-over, Mr. Lovejoy. I want a race."

For a moment every one was surprised. Sir Richard Sutton was the last man to make a statement like that. It was when the Puritan fouled the Genesta in 1885.

Mr. Lovejoy quietly remarked: "All right; sail back to Larchmont."

Then a wild scene occurred. The Amorita crew, led by Capts. Haff and Shorlock, lined up at the side of their boat and cheered the Quissetta. Capts. Terry and Gibson lined up the Quissetta crew and cheered back, and the amateur sailors on each boat cheered too.

The Amorita went to City Island, and will be on hand to-day to renew the contest, and the Quissetta went to her anchorage. Mr. Harris was the most popular man in the clubhouse last night. W. Gould Brokaw, owner of the Amorita, thanked him for the way he had acted in refusing to take advantage of the disabled condition of the Amorita, and he was praised by those who had backed the Quissetta, as well as by those who had backed the Amorita, for his sportsmanlike action.

Early in the morning the Regatta Committee announced that it sustained the protest of the Quissetta, and the Amorita was disqualified, for bearing away out of her course to hinder the Quissetta. As this breach of the rules took place before the foul occurred, the Amorita's protest against the Quissetta was not considered. This made it no race, and another attempt to finish a contest was begun at 11:30 o'clock.

The wind was then from the east, and the triangular course was signaled for the boats to sail over, going to the east first. It was a beat to the first mark. The yachts crossed the line on the port tack as follows: Quissetta, 11:36:37; Amorita, 11:37:15. They both worked along the New-York shore in short tacks, and the Quissetta at once forged ahead. At 12:50 the wind hauled to the southwest, and it was a reach for the rest of the first leg. The Quissetta turned the mark at 1:11:15 and the Amorita at 1:12:25.

To the Hempstead mark it was another beat. The Quissetta continued to forge ahead, until at 1:29 o'clock the Amorita lost her bowsprit.

Interest in these contests is now at fever heat, and another attempt to sail the race will be made to-day.

Will Not Accept Deed of Gift.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Field will to-morrow say that Sir George Newnes recently requested the Royal London Yacht Club to issue a challenge in his behalf for a series of races for the America's Cup, the terms being that the races be sailed at Halifax, and that the New-York Yacht Club should make a positive statement that the conditions under which the challenge of the Valkyrie III. was accepted correctly interpreted the mutual-agreement clause of the new deed of gift. The committee of the Royal London Yacht Club met on Thursday and decided to adhere to the position adopted when the new deed of gift was first published. It therefore declined to forward the challenge, on the ground that the deed of gift was inimical to the sport of yacht racing.

CYCLISTS' LANTERN PARADE.

Eight Thousand Pedalers Expected to Ride in Brooklyn To-night.

Brooklyn's first big lantern parade will take place this evening, weather permitting. It is anticipated that fully 8,000 cyclists will participate in the demonstration, the purpose of which will be to show the appreciation of the pedalers toward Timothy L. Woodruff, who, as Park Commissioner, has done much for the riders of the city. The fact that Mr. Woodruff is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket bears no relation to the parade, so the committee in charge asserts.

The line will form at 8 o'clock in Sixth Avenue, near Flatbush Avenue, and will proceed to Dean Street, to Nevins Street, to State Street, to Clinton Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to Hanson Place, to Fulton Street, to Gates Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, across Park Plaza to Circle, to Flatbush Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to President Street, to Sixth Avenue, and disband.

At the head of the procession will be the pacemakers and Grand Marshal J. E. Potter and his aides, C. S. Balmanno and Robert W. Dye, also the colorbearers, a band of musicians on wheel, and a detachment of members of the Logan Wheelmen detailed as an escort of honor to the Grand Marshal.

There will be three divisions in the parade—the first for Brooklyn clubs, the second for New-York clubs, and the third for unattached riders. P. Anthony Brock, President of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, will be Marshal of the second division. His aides will be J. H. Horsley, J. W. Goldsmith, Edward Stevens, F. P. Mapes, John J. Barton, and M. F. Pope.

Among the clubs expected to ride in this division are the Harlem, Century, Triangle, Wyanoke, Greenwich, Gramercy, Clio, Hudson County, Te Tum, Mercury, Triumph, and Hackensack Wheelmen, and the Mount Vernon Cycling Club.

Barrows's Remarkable Cycling.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—With the help of a moderate wind on a straightaway track, Stanley M. Barrows made a quarter mile in 0:15 1-5. It is claimed to be the fastest quarter mile ever ridden on a bicycle.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee, Second Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen, was a caller at the State Division headquarters, in the Vanderbilt Building, yesterday. Speaking of the political outlook in the West, he said that McKinley's election seemed assured. Concerning the booming he himself has received of late for the Presidency of the league, he regarded it only as a matter of sentiment. "The West feels," said he, "as if it was entitled by this time to name a President. But we can't do this," he added, "unless the East is willing, for we have not the voting strength sufficient to win."

—The death from typhoid yesterday of Percy Dickey of the New-York Athletic Club removes from amateur racing circles in the metropolitan district one of the most promising members of the younger division of riders. He was a freshman at Columbia, where he was exceedingly popular. Last year he won the cycling championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. He was also quite prominent in rowing circles, having been a member of the famous "Chippie" crew of the New-York Athletic Club.

—The list of entries for the Kings County Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap over the Valley Stream course this afternoon contains the following names: C. W. Young, C. S. Henshaw, C. B. Paul, Jr., D. H. Bretton, Charles T. Earl, W. E. Miller, C. H. Thorne, W. H. Ross, E. C. George, W. Hutcheson, U. S. Paige, D. B. Van Vleck, F. R. Blauvelt, A. B. Hodge, C. M. Hendrickson.

—The track at Waverly Park, N. J., will be thrown open next week to the riders who are entered in the Vim Club's National Circuit race meet, set for Oct. 3. The track will be put in first-class condition, and every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of the racing men. Entries for the meet will close to-day, with E. T. Carrington, Box 156, Newark.

—A series of club races will be held this afternoon by the Belleville (N.J.) Wheelmen over the Washington Avenue course, in that place. The programme will include a one-mile race for novices, a one and a two mile handicap, and a quarter-mile dash.

BALTIMORES BAT HARD.

Won an Easy Victory from the New-Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 10; New-York, 3.
Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 4.
Louisville, 10; Cleveland, 7.
Boston, 6; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	90	38	.703
Cleveland	80	47	.630
Cincinnati	76	57	.598
Boston	73	57	.562
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	66	62	.516
New-York	63	67	.485
Philadelphia	62	67	.481
Washington	58	73	.459
Brooklyn	57	73	.438
St. Louis	39	90	.302
Louisville	38	92	.292

The Baltimore baseball players revenged themselves on the New-York team yesterday for the defeat they received on Thursday. Corbett, a brother of the pugilist, pitched, and the New-York players could only make four hits during the game.

Doheny began to pitch for the home team, but he was so wild that he was taken out of the game before the first inning was half over, and Seymour took his place. The Baltimore players made six runs in the first inning, two in the second, and two in the fourth. The home team made three runs, scoring in the fourth and fifth innings. The game was called after six innings had been played, on account of darkness. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Bannon, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jenn'gs, ss.	2	1	2	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Quinn, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	2	5	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	Reitz, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0	Brodie, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Robins'n, c.	1	0	9	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Corbett, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	2						
Seymour, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Total	10	6	18	7	1
Total	3	4	18	4	3						

Baltimore	6	2	0	2	0	0	—	10
New-York	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; New-York, 1. Two-base hits—Bannon, Davis. Three-base hit—Corbett. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Quinn, Joyce, Beckley. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Off Corbett, 3; off Doheny, 2; off Seymour, 3. Struck out—By Corbett, 7; by Seymour, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Corbett, 3; by Doheny, 1; by Seymour, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; New-York, 7. Passed balls—Warner, 1; Robinson, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN BEATEN.

Philadelphia Players Batted Kennedy Hard and Won Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Wheeler pitched a steadily effective game this afternoon, and with perfect support would have shut out Brooklyn. Kennedy had no speed, and in the first four innings he was hit safely ten times. He was succeeded by Stein in the fifth inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	3	2	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	2	2	2	0
Hulen, ss.	3	3	4	1	0	And'son, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Del'h'ty, lf.	4	4	7	0	1	Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Thom'n, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Bonner, 2b.	2	1	0	9	0
Lajoie, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Cor'n, ss.	1	1	4	3	1
Stolmeyer, 2b.	1	1	4	2	1	Shindle, 2b.	1	1	0	2	0
Grady, c.	0	0	2	1	0	M'Cart'y, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Burrell, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Wheeler, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Stein, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	13	15	27	12	3	Total.	4	8	27	16	1

Philadelphia	3	0	2	2	0	2	4	0	—	13
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Wheeler, 1; off Kennedy, 1; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Wheeler, 1. Home runs—Thompson and Lajoie. Two-base hits—Delehanty and Cross. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Hulen, Delehanty, (2.) Double plays—Hulen and Lajoie; Hulen, Hallman, and Lajoie. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	— 7
Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	1	2 — 10

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Louisville, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Wilson and Treiger; Cunningham, Dexter, and Miller. Umpires—Mr. Eimsile and Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 3
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	— 6

Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 12. Errors—Washington, 6; Boston, 3. Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Stivetts and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	5
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and Murphy; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AUSTRALIANS' GREAT BATTING.

Ran Up 422 Runs in First Innings at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Australians started their second game against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia here to-day on the Belmont grounds, and they gave the spectators an exhibition of hard hitting and fast scoring which has not been witnessed in an international match in this city in years. The visitors were determined to be avenged for their great defeat sustained on these grounds in 1893, and they kept the Philadelphians in the field all day and ran up the enormous score of 422 before the last man was disposed of, just before the time agreed upon for drawing stumps. It was a magnificent day for cricket, and although there were many vacant seats in the big grand stand there was a large crowd present.

The runs were made in 3 hours and 45 minutes, which must be considered terrifically fast scoring, and against such good bowling and fielders as the Philadelphians have, it must be something of a record.

Play will be continued to-morrow morning with the Philadelphians at the bat, and everybody here is anxious to see what they will do against the great bowling of Jones, who took 8 wickets for 6 runs in New-York. The following is the score:

AUSTRALIANS.

F. A. Iredale, c. Bally, b. King	67
J. Darling, c. Bally, b. King	77
G. Griffin, c. and b. Clark	96
C. Hill, b. King	11
S. E. Gregory, c. Bally, b. King	19
H. Donnan, c. Wood, b. King	7
G. H. S. Trott, c. Patterson, b. Noble	10
H. Trumble, c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	46
J. J. Kelly, c. Coates, b. Bally	20
E. Jones, c. King, b. Patterson	30
T. R. McKibbin, not out	2
Byes	23
Leg bye	1
No balls	5
Total	422

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
King	160	8	90	5
Bally	65	3	66	1
Clarke	85	1	78	1
Brown	80	0	89	0
Patterson	77	1	71	2
Lester	20	0	20	0
Coates	10	0	8	0
Noble	20	0	19	1

Runs at the fall of each wicket—151, 178, 194, 242, 276, 314, 367, 408, 422.

Princeton's First Line Up.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The 'Varsity football team at Princeton played the first practice game to-day against the scrub eleven. One half fifteen minutes long was played, and in that time the 'Varsity scored three touch-downs. The scrub team held the first eleven in good shape, and several times secured the ball on downs. The 'Varsity was weakened at guard, where Armstrong and Edwards filled the positions. Holt on the scrub had the better of Armstrong, though the latter may be excused to some extent on account of his being in a new position. Williams outplayed Edwards to a certain extent. The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Galley, centre; Armstrong and Edwards, guards; Tyler and Church, tackles; Cochran, Thomson, and Brokaw, ends; Smith and Poe, quarter; Rosengarten, Barnard, and Schwartz, half backs; Baird and Wheeler, full backs.

FENN'S FINE GOLF.

Beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., After a Close Game for the Lenox Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—There was the largest number of people at the golf links of any day this week, and the afternoon tea was more than usually successful. Among people seen at the links to-day were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, Miss Adele Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Baron and Baroness Fava, the Rev. Dr. Bliss of Syria, Morris K. Jesup, the Cuttings, Col. Walter Cutting, and Miss Julia Cutting, Miss Eloise Davis, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mrs. F. B. Merritt, Mrs. H. F. Sweeney, and Mr. W. C. Van Antwerp.

The match between W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of the Lenox Club and A. H. Fenn of the Palmetto Club in the finals for the Lenox Cup started off at 10 A. M. and finished about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They played thirty-six holes to decide who should be the winner of the Lenox Cup. The match was exceedingly close and the spectators became much excited over the finish.

They started off with a 160-yard drive. Fenn won the first hole, 4 to 6. The second hole is 225 yards from the first, and Fenn drove on to the green in the first shot, with Cutting very near it. They both putted poorly at this point, dividing the hole. The third and fourth holes were Cutting's, each having bad luck in a number of ditches at the fourth hole over this difficult course of 475 yards. Fenn won the fifth, the sixth was divided, and the seventh, eighth, and ninth were Cutting's. The second round was about as close, and they came out even up. The afternoon round was just about as even. Cutting played steadily over the entire nine holes, coming out one up the first round. On the second time round they were even at the sixth hole.

It was at the seventh hole that Fenn made the finest put ever seen at the Lenox links. He drove his ball up a terrace across the green twenty feet and holed it, making the hole in 3 to Cutting's 4. When this shot was made Cutting was within six feet of the hole, and everybody supposed it was his. The eighth was very close, both men being on the green at the same number of shots. Fenn made another good put-off of ten feet, which gave him the hole, 3 to Cutting's 4. This won the game for Fenn, two up, with one to play. He was greeted with great applause.

The score by holes:

MORNING ROUND.

Fenn—Out, 4, 4, 5, 9, 6, 6, 5, 6, 7; total, 52.
In, 6, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 4, 5; total, 46.
Cutting—Out, 6, 4, 4, 8, 7, 6, 4, 5, 6; total, 50.
In, 6, 4, 6, 7, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5; total, 49.

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Fenn—Out, 5, 4, 5, 7, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4; total, 44.
In, 5, 5, 5, 9, 7, 4, 3, 3; total, 41.
Cutting—Out, 6, 5, 5, 8, 5, 5, 4, 4, 1; total, 43.
In, 6, 4, 5, 7, 5, 5, 1, 4, 4; total, 41.

The amateur driving match took place at the close of the Lenox Cup contest. Of the twenty who entered, G. H. Kinnicutt took the first prize, driving 223 yards; W. C. Van Antwerp second, 196 yards, and David W. Bishop, Jr., third, 190 yards.

TROTTING AT MINEOLA.

A Big Crowd to See the Racing at the Fair Grounds.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—There were four lively trotting races and one unfinished race at the Fair Grounds to-day. It was the fourth day of the Fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society, and the grounds were crowded. Racing was the feature, and the half-mile track was completely inclosed by a wall of spectators, while the grand stand, holding 5,000, was filled to overflowing.

Summaries:

3:00 Class.—Purse $200.

D. H. Nichols's ch. g. St. Joe	1	2	1	1
G. E. Abrams's blk. m. Nellie Bell	4	1	3	2
T. L. Arthur's g. g. Beltront	2	3	2	3
R. L. Davis's b. m. Daisy J.	3	ds		

Time—2:32; 2:29¾; 2:31¼; 2:31¼.

2:40 Class.—Purse $250.

J. V. D. Beekman's b. m. Dora Mount	1	1	1	
P. Braender's s. g. Forrest B.	2	3	2	
W. A. Wynn's b. s. Sierra	3	2	4	
M. F. Coogan's b. s. American Wonder	5	6	3	
D. H. Nichols's b. g. Aleno	7	4	5	
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Mary C.	4	7	7	
Simmoleaf Stock Farm's br. g. Iron Prince	6	8	6	
Willets & Doncourt's s. s. Highland Light	8	5	8	
D. S. Jones's b. m. Lady Primrose	10	9	9	
T. F. Bailey's b. m. Maggie Cline	9	10	10	

Time—2:31¾; 2:32½; 2:28.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $400.

J. A. Seeley's b. g. Legene	1	1	1	
T. L. Arthur's ch. g. Ben Davis	2	2	3	
William Deveson's b. g. Frank Medium	3	7	2	
J. T. O'Connor's b. h. Daconis	6	3	4	
Fred Bowne's blk. m. Black Cat	4	6	7	
Jesse L. Smith's br. g. Billy Mack	5	5	5	
C. S. Hendrickson's b. g. Spendthrift	7	4	6	

Time—2:20; 2:20; 2:19½.

Pacing Class.—Purse, $400.

John McGuire's br. g. Rebus	2	1	1	1
Simon Burr's b. m. Nelly S.	1	4	2	2
Willets & Doncourt's gr. m. Highland Lassie	3	5	3	3
J. W. Driscoll's blk. m. Annie E.	4	2	7	4
Theodore L. Arthur's ch. g. Newsboy	5	3	4	5
T. Howard's ch. m. Touch-Me-Not	ds.			

Time—2:18¼; 2:21; 2:19; 2:19.

A PRIZE LIST OF $33,000.

Some Features for the Horse Show Next November.

The National Horse Show Association have just issued their preliminary prize list catalogue for the Madison Square Garden show, which opens Nov. 9 and continues to Nov. 14. The premiums this year aggregate $33,000, the classes being about the same as last year, though there are no classes for the pacers this year, as those announced for last year did not draw any entries. New classes are for champions in the harness and saddle classes—a very good idea—for winners at previous shows in these classes and winners of class prizes this year.

A special prize for horses of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., is a new feature. High-jumping trials have been reintroduced, with the maximum jump fixed at 6 feet 6 inches, so that the element of danger in these trials shall be made as little as possible. Another good thing is the adoption of a rule providing that where there are so many entries in the jumping classes as to make the fields unwieldy and the contests tedious, preliminary trials may be held at the morning sessions of the show.

Unfortunately the "owners to drive" and "owners to ride" rule was not adopted for the roadster and saddle-horse classes, a rule that horsemen would very much like to see enforced, so as to keep the professional riders and drivers out of the ring. A competent list of judges has been provided, including James McMeeken of Carnbooth, England, and Richard Gibson of Ontario, in the hackney classes, H. K. Bloodgood, an American breeder, acting with them. The entries for the show will close at the office of the association, 16 East Twenty-third Street, on Saturday, Oct. 17.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old maidens. Contractor, 110 pounds; Chum, 110; Tobias, 110; Sir Moltke, 110; Crabtan, 110; Virginia Water, 107; Simontan, 107; Red Spider, 107; Hint, 107; Floridas, 107; Hi Daddy, 107; Minnie Alphonse, 107; Myrtle L., 107.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old maidens. Calibes, 110 pounds; Brew Lad, 110; Bragalone, 110; Altonwood, 107; Valorous, 107; Maxine Elliott, 107; Confession, 107; One Chance, 107; Sly, 107; Sedgwick, 107; Tea Leaf, 107; Vinita, 107; Athy, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap. Keenan, 115 pounds; Deerslayer, 109; Lake Shore, 108; Brandywine, 104; Long Beach, 102; Howard Mann, 98; Eloroy, 95; Tinge, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. (Billow Stakes.) The Friar, 118 pounds; Cleophus, 115; Sunny Slope, 115; Viller, 113; Challenger, 113; Orion, 110; Passover, 110; Celoso, 107; Distinction, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; for three-year-olds. (Fulton Stakes.) Ben Eder, 122 pounds; Ramiro, 122; Roundsman, 122; Souffle, 119; Argentina, 119.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; for three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting. Sextour, 117 pounds; Louise N., 115; Bonaparte, 112; The Native, 110; Formal, 109; Tremango, 108; Patrol, 108; Brisk, 107; Whipcord, 107; Palmerston, 107; Graziosa, 104; Chugnut, 104; Amanda V., 104; Jefferson, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Annie Bishop, 155 pounds; Flushing, 152; April Fool, 152; Sun Up, 145; Midgeley, 142; Article, 132.

The Goldey True to Its Name.

A bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was debated and defeated by a mock congress of "The Goldey," a club for the advancement of literary tastes, last night, at 144 Madison Avenue. The House was called to order by Speaker Earnest Alberque. William H. Koop, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced the measure. Congressman James Allerdice, Joseph Bietmon, Michael Fitzgerald, and Eugene McLaughlin argued that it would be a wise law. The gentlemen who opposed the bill were Congressmen E. A. Sturmer, John J. O'Neil, Edward McNally, and Alvin Summers.

"Hypnotized" Horse Thief Sentenced.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 25.—Joseph Schinoah, the horse thief who pleaded guilty about two weeks ago, and held out in extenuation that he had been hypnotized into committing the deed, was sentenced this noon by Judge Fish to three and a half years at Waupun.

COUNTERFEITS IN BROOKLYN.

Two Trolley Car Conductors Charged with Passing Bad Coins.

Secret Service men have discovered what they say is a new feature in the counterfeiting business. They have arrested two Brooklyn trolley car conductors on a charge of passing counterfeit coin in change.

The men arrested are James R. Griffin of Crescent Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph H. Casey of 84 Nostrand Avenue. Griffin is twenty-four years old, and has a wife and child. Casey is twenty-eight years old and has a wife and four children. They are conductors on the Rockaway Avenue line of the Nassau Electric Railway Company.

When arrested, Casey had $6 in counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, and Griffin had $30. The coins are said by Secret Service men to be precisely like those said to have been made by William Knapp and Thomas S. Fagan, at 223 East Twenty-third Street. Knapp was arrested on Saturday and implicated Fagan, who was arrested Tuesday night. Knapp's wife, who is a variety actress, was also arrested Tuesday, and she said her husband and Fagan had been making counterfeit coins during the seven weeks they had lived in the Twenty-third Street house. She was held in $500 bail as a witness.

Complaints have been received for six weeks at the Secret Service office, in the Post Office Building, in this city, that counterfeit coin had been received in change by travelers on the Nassau and other Brooklyn street car lines. The companies were not troubled by bad coin being turned in by conductors, and upon investigation it was found that many passengers offering bills in the busy hours received counterfeit coins in change.

Casey had a day run, extending from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5:30 in the afternoon, and Griffin a run from 5 in the afternoon to 1 A. M. Secret Service men rode on their cars and secured what they think is ample evidence, including change in counterfeit coins. Other conductors, it is said, are under suspicion.

Griffin was arrested at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning as he was leaving his car at the company's stables, on his last trip for the night, and Casey at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict, in Brooklyn, Thursday, and were committed to the Raymond Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail each for examination next Thursday.

The prisoners refused to tell the detectives or the Commissioner whether they knew Knapp or Fagan, and would not tell where they got the counterfeit coins found in their possession.

Griffin is from Charleston, S. C., and has been in the employ of the Nassau Company about a year, and Casey has been employed by it since February.

The counterfeits found in their possession were made of a compound of antimony and tin, and silver-plated. They were of light weight and easily detected.

Fagan was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, but, as he was without counsel, his examination was postponed until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Knapp, his alleged accomplice, will be examined at the same time.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eric N. Ericksen.

Eric N. Ericksen, who had conducted a financial and general advertising agency in Temple Court, Nassau and Beekman Streets, for thirty years, died at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., at 6:30 A. M. yesterday from an attack of appendicitis.

He was born in Christiania, Norway, on May 25, 1842, and came to this country when a boy. At the age of twenty years he entered the employ of W. B. Shattuck & Co., who conducted a newspaper advertising agency in New-York, and continued with them until they went out of that business to establish a banking house.

Mr. Ericksen then organized the advertising agency under his name and built up an extensive business. He moved Plainfield twenty-five years ago, and had been prominent in social and public affairs. He was a member of the Common Council for four terms, and was Treasurer and a Vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church for several years. A widow, three sons, and a daught survive him.

Jesse Lake.

Jesse Lake, the inventor, died at his home in Pleasantville, N. J., Thursday, at the age of seventy-two years. He was the patentee of many useful inventions, and had spent the later years of his life in perfecting revolving towers, wheels, &c., such as are used at seaside resorts. He was a man of mechanical genius, but he did not realize any large fortune from his numerous inventions.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. William J. O'Gorman, curate of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at St. Francis's Hospital Thursday night from typhoid fever. He was twenty-three years old, and was assigned to St. Patrick's three months ago by Bishop Wigger.

—James Keenan of Troy died suddenly of heart failure Thursday. He was a leading Democrat and was for many years Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He served as Sheriff one term and as County Clerk two terms.

—George F. Tyler, the first President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad died at his residence in Philadelphia Thursday, after a protracted illness. He was seevnty-four years of age.

MRS. H. P. M'GOWN MARRIED.

Now the Wife of H. W. Bell, Who Boarded in Her Family.

Mrs. Henry P. McGown and Harry W. Bell, both of this city, were married Thursday by Judge Augustus Roberts of the County Court, at the Metropole Hotel, Fargo, N. D.

Mrs. McGown's first husband, a son of ex-Judge McGown, is a clerk of Part II., City Court. They were married about three years, and lived at 25 East Thirtieth Street, and had one child. They had as a boarder Harry W. Bell, a dealer in fire-proof material.

Mr. McGown went home on the evening of April 24 and found a note from his wife, saying she had gone to Minneapolis, Minn., with J. H. Demarest, her brother. When Bell was informed of her departure he expressed great surprise.

Toward the end of April Mr. Bell said he would leave on a business trip through Pennsylvania. He started May 5. News arrived soon after that Bell had joined Mrs. McGown and her brother at Detroit and that the party had left there for North Dakota.

Mrs. McGown began divorce proceedings in North Dakota, which terminated last week in her being released from her first husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, it is said, are on their way to this city.

Killed in a Sawmill.

James Smith, an engineer in the wood yards of Clark & Wilkins, at Eleventh and West Streets, shut down the engine to a low power yesterday and began repairing a belt about five feet above one of the circular saws. In doing this work his body was supported by some shelving near the belt wheel. When he started to get down he put his foot carelessly on a slide used to hold wood to a saw. The slide moved, and the man's leg was struck by the revolving saw and he was thrown backward on its teeth. Death was almost instantaneous.

Smith had been in the employ of Clark & Wilkins for many years. His family lives at 410 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

MURRAY HILL BANK'S AFFAIRS

Depositors Want to Get Rid of the Receivers.

J. M. Cohen, Chairman of one of the committees recently appointed by depositors of the Murray Hill Bank to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the affairs of that institution, said yesterday that soon after the bank was closed B. Ehrenreisch, M. Harrison, E. J. Jardine, D. Brandes, I. J. Brown, T. S. Slater, L. E. Bach, and J. G. Patten, who were the largest of the depositors of the bank not indebted to it, were appointed to formulate plans for the affairs of the concern, a resumption of business being preferred.

It became apparent to the next meeting of the depositors, he said, that the committee was not representative, and he and a number of others formed another committee, consisting of himself, representatives of the Unadilla Valley Milk and Cream Company, Frawley & Rooney, H. Mendelbaum, H. Sarner, J. E. McLarney, and W. H. Peterson. Each member of the committee received a list of depositors whom he was to see.

The plan for organization submitted by the committee provides that in the event of the bank's resuming business or being reorganized, the depositors agree to accept 50 per cent. of their respective deposits in cash, half at the end of one month and the remainder at the end of three months after the date of reopening, and 50 per cent. in shares at par. The plan provides that the Directors of the reorganized bank be directed to deliver said shares to any person designated by any depositor, of course within the figures of his claim. It also provides that the present stockholders shall convey 75 per cent. of their holdings to the new bank and shall receive in return 25 per cent. only, and that if called upon they shall contribute $50,000, for which they shall receive nothing. The offer to fulfill this last condition, Mr. Cohen says, has already been volunteered.

The plan of the first committee, Mr. Cohen says, provided that of 50 per cent. of all deposits 25 per cent. shall be paid at the end of one month, 50 per cent. in two months, and the rest practically unaccounted for.

The plans of Mr. Cohen's committee

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interest in the Levy-Stokes Sale—Transactions at the Real Estate Salesroom and Elsewhere.

The announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday of the sale of the property at the southwest corner of Liberty and William Streets was the interesting topic of discussion in real estate circles yesterday. Mr. Levy became the owner of the property in November, 1894, having purchased it then from the Duchess de Dino, a daughter of Joseph Sampson, an old-time merchant of this city. The purchase price then was $308,000, against $408,000, the figure to be paid by Mr. Stokes, according to the agreement of Thursday last. There is thought to be much significance in the purchase of the property by Mr. Stokes, as he either owns or leases all the remainder of the block, except that portion owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The insurance company is thought to be ambitious to increase the size of its already large building, and rumor says that the company has a full understanding with Mr. Stokes.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for Mr. Solomon R. Jacobs, the vacant lot, 50 by 100, on the west side of West End Avenue, 50.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, to a client, on private terms.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the three-story brick dwelling 219 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 50 by 98.9, to a client, on private terms.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The bidding was spirited, and it was finally knocked down to Mr. A. H. Mathews, a real estate broker, who declined to give the name of his principal. It was understood, however, that the real buyer was Mr. A. Duane Pell, who owns the adjoining property on Fifth Avenue.

The foreclosure sale of 1,240 Madison Avenue, the northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, was adjourned until Sept. 28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

No. 448 West Fortieth Street, plans for a five-story brick flat, by H. Bullwinckel of 329 Seventh Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

Webster Avenue, northwest corner of Travers Street, plans for a three and one-half story frame tenement, by Edward F. Mallahan of 126 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $4,500.

White Plains Road, 80 feet south of Elizabeth Street, plans for a two-story frame dwelling, by Jacob Bauer of 1,302 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

Fox Street, east side, 323 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, plans for a three-story brick tenement, by Anna H. Johannesen of 1,042 Fox Street, owner; cost, $8,000.

Dove Street, south side, 36 feet east of Lind Avenue, plans for a two-story frame dwelling, by Margaretha Busse of Lind Avenue, owner; cost, $5,500.

No. 100 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick store, by Charles Perceval of 100 Sixth Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 4 to 16 West Forty-third Street, alterations to a seven-story brick store and terra cotta hotel, by David H. King, Jr., of 10 West Forty-third Street, owner; cost, $8,000.

No. 194 South Street, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and lofts, by William L. Loen of 69 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner, and Emanuel Harris of 22 Oliver Street, lessee; cost, $200.

No. 53 Frankfort Street, alterations to a three-story brick hotel and dwelling, by Mrs. C. McClelland of Darien, Conn., owner, and M. Murray, lessee; cost, $200.

Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry Street, alterations to two five-story brick tenements, by A. Boffa and N. Disesa of 114 Mulberry Street, owners; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,140 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story frame store and tenement, by William R. Barr of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 886 East Third Street, alterations to a three-story brick tenement and bathing establishment, by Jacob Davidovitz of 886 East Third Street, owner; cost, $700.

No. 1,848 Washington Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store, by Julius Frick of 1,849 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

No. 725 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling, by Clara Kosinsky, owner; cost, $50.

No. 2,700 Creston Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by William C. Roolins, owner; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 25.

WESTERN BOULEVARD, No. 2,548; Ward Wheeler and wife to Adolph G. Hummel and wife..... $1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 252, map of Village of Melrose, 20x100; Sarah F. Liard to Charles Scheid and wife..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; John J. Maguire and others, 2-5th parts..... 1

BROOME ST, 419 and 421; Arthur Merritt to William Calhoun..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 362.10 ft w of 9th Av, 27.11x98.9; James A. McCloskey to Mary R. McCloskey..... 8,000

167TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 76x92; Daniel A. McKinley to James C. Murray. 1

49TH ST, 332 West; John T. Wall and wife to Isidor de Jonge..... 100

8TH AV, s w cor 58th St, 25.5x100; Joseph M. Emanuel and wife to James A. Trowbridge..... 1

167TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 76x92; James C. Murray to The Pepperell Company..... 19,960

83D ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.0x102.2; William F. Cronin and wife to Edward Dwight, Jr..... 1

LOT 417, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Oscar C. F. Frank and wife.. 500

14TH ST, s s, Lot 463, map of Unionport, 100x108; Mary Pierepont to W. F. Chester..... 1

21ST ST, n s, 251 ft e of 4th Av, 17x102.2; J. Henry Haggerty to Anastasia L. Haggerty..... 18,000

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; August Jacob and wife to Julia Webb.. 1

20TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Schuyler Quackenbush to Harriet F. Quackenbush..... 1

POST ROAD, from New-York to Albany, s e s, Lots 15 and 17, map of farm of Mary E. Macomb at King's Bridge; Myra Wheeler to Alexander Davidson.. 1

147TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 100 x99.11; Jacob Hess to Timothy L. O'Connell and others..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Simon H. Stern and wife to Jacob Hess..... 2,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; John Delahunty, referee, to John T. Barrett..... 6,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 24.9 x51.10x25.8x51.10; Augusta C. Fransioli and wife to Robert L. de Camp..... 1

LOTS 2, 4, and 42, Block 25, and Lots 2, 3, 4, and 29 to 42, inclusive, Block 29, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Perley S. Crozier to Cornelius L. Cook, exchange property..... 1

167TH ST, 229 East; Mary Hachenberg to Mary Mohr..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Hachenberg to same, quit claim..... 1

73RST ST, n s, 208 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Sarah J. Billings to James C. Murray..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; Edward Dodd and wife to Frank N. Dodd..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 174.4 ft w of 1st Av, 4x100; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Jacob May..... 1,250

116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x101; Howard J. Forker, referee, to William W. Johnson and another, trustee..... 26,000

Recorded Leases.

STECKLER, Charles, to Catherine F. Ryan; 208 Avenue A, store, 5 years.$1,080—1,200

BRANIGAN, James E., to Michael Conway and another; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 67th St, 4 9-12 years..... $2,100 2,400

FALLS, Thomas J., to James Lang; 346 to 350 Water St, 5 years..... 1,100

HOFFMAN, Joseph, to Stephen Melicher; 1,400 Avenue A, 5 years..... 696

KEATING, William H., to Cornelius Bohan; w s of White Plains Road, n of 71th St, 3 years.....$420 to 540

RASINES, Ada W., to Mary Coleman; 124 West 40th St, 3 years..... 480

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY to Frederick Leavens and another; 208 5th Av and 1,180 Broadway, ½ of third loft, 3 years.....$1,800 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Annie G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 157th St and St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.. $5,000

BLACKWELL, Samuel C., and wife to same; 139 West 64th St, 3 years..... 12,000

BOWEN, Alice K., to Frederick Winkler; n s of 164th St, 46.5 ft e of Grant Av, 2 years..... 3,000

CALHOUN, William, to Arthur Merritt; s s of Broome St, 75 ft e of Crosby St, being 419 and 421 Broome St, notes.... 9,000

CALLENDER, William E., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, 1 year.... 3,000

CHAPPELL, George, and wife to Albert F. Brugman; n s of 165th St, 145.5 ft e of Boston Av, 5 years..... 2,500

COOKE, Cornelius L., and wife to George T. Peckham; Lots 2, 3, 4, and 41 and 42, map of Pelham Park, 1 year..... 250

CHESTER, W. Fernando, to Mary Pierpont; s s of 14th St, Lot 463, map of Unionport, 100x108, 1 year..... 150

DWIGHT, Edmund, Jr., to Clara H. Potter; n s of 83d St, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 3,500

FARLEY, John T., and wife, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 72d St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av; s s, 72d St, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).... 140,000

FASANO, Luigi, to the East New-York Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Association; s s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of Scott Av, installments..... 2,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Max Dangeigr; s s of 81st St, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 7,000

FRIEDEL, John, and wife, to the Union Stove Works; s s of 119th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, secures indebtedness..... 696

GALLAGHER, William W., to William Hall's Sons; s s of 70th St, 317 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,800

GOLDMAN, Frank, and wife, to The Safety Co-operative Building, Loan and Savings Association of New-York; n s of 176th St, 258.6 ft w of Anthony Av, installments..... 6,250

HICKEY, Ann, and John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 110th St, 40 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

CRAWFORD, Frances J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of West 10th St, 121 ft e of 4th St, 3 years..... 9,500

KRINGEL, Samuel, and wife, to Samuel A. Blatchford, as trustee, for Julia M. Potter; 712 6th St, 5 years..... 7,000

SAME to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee, &c.; same property, 1 year..... 1,000

KAISER, Michael, and wife, to Catharina Vett; s s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,200

LIEBERMANN, Gustav, and wife, to James P. Kernochan and others, trustees of John R. Marshall; w s of Avenue A, 27.8 ft n of 70th St, 5 years..... 16,000

MARTIN, John, and wife, to Edward Winslow; w s of 11th Av, 75.4 ft n of 52d St, 5 years..... 10,000

McMULEN, Frances, and Melinda, to Sussman Hertz; 1,048 Lexington Av, note 4 months..... 1,000

MALONE, Mary, and others, to Hanchen Silverman; e s of West St, 45 ft n of West 12th St; also e s of West St, 22.7 ft n of West 12th St, 3 years..... 8,000

MARKS, Esther B., to Charles Meyers; n s of 138th St, 24 ft e of Railroad Av East, (proposed;) also lot 100 ft n of 138th St and 116.1 ft w of Mott Haven Canal; runs n 6.1x e 111.2 to Canal x s 39.6x w 116.1, 3 years..... 3,000

NEW-YORK BUILDING AND IMPROVEment Company to Frank M. Reynolds; 625 Broadway, extends 84x200 to Mercer St, 1 year..... 21,094

SAME to Frederick W. Littlefield; same property, 1 year..... 18,000

O'CONNELL, Timothy J., and others to Jacob Hess; n s of 147th St, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 6,000

O'SHEA, Patrick, and wife to Francis Baumer; s s of 152d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 13 months..... 1,235

PHILLIPS, Herman S., to the Hebra Hased Va Amet; n s of 94th St, 196 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 2,000

PRICE, Ellas, L., executor, &c., of George J. and Susan L. Price, and others to the East River Savings Institution; 11 Spruce St, 1 year..... 31,500

PERSON, Gustaf, and wife to Ellen Fitzgerald; n s of 21st Av, Lot 796, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

QUINN, John J., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 154 to 160 West 124th St, 3 years..... 40,000

RAMSAY, James S., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 125th St, 430.10 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

ROBINSON, Henry J., to the rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation; s s of 66th St, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 15,000

REISS, Emilie and Christian F. W., to Louis Bossert; Nelson Av, Lot 6, Block 2,513, map of Kemp estate, 1 year..... 460

SIEGEL, Abraham, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 229 to 233 East 111th St, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 6,000

STEIN, Philip, and wife to the 19th Ward Bank; e s of Madison Av, 113.11 ft of 111th St, note..... 1,000

THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYrian Church of New-York to the New-York Savings Bank; w s of 4th Av, 75.8 ft n of 22d St, 2 years..... 36,000

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation of New-York to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 57th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 150,000

TAILER, Robert W., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 400 and 402 West 58th St, 1¼ years..... 47,000

SAME to same; 1,023 to 1,031 1st Av, and 351 and 353 East 56th St, 1¼ years. 60,000

VON METER, Whitamk K., to Mary B. Schramm; n s of 97th St, 182.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 1,251

WEBB, Julia, to August Jacob; n s of 67th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.... 2,000

WOOD, Edward T., and wife to Lucretia Jarvis; w s of a proposed street as on the map of M. P. Christie, 24th Ward, at north line of James N. Christie's land, 1 year..... 2,000

WYATT, George H., and wife to Albert F. Brugman; n s of 165th St, 113.4 ft e of Boston Av, 5 years..... 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors of Alfred C. Clark, to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian of Robert S. Clark... $1

EINBIGLER, Rudolph, to Moses Esberg. 1

GLAAKE, Rachel and Jacob, to Sophia Meyer..... 35,744

HART, Frida, to Frank B. French..... 1

HERTZ, Susanna, to Frida Hart..... 1

McKOWN, Philip A., to Corn Exchange Bank..... 1

TROMAN, Annie, to John Lanzer..... 900

SAME to Lawrence Brothers, Yonkers, N. Y..... 1

TREMBERGER, George, to Francis F. Todd..... 1,300

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John D. Van Buren, trustee of Samuel Aymar..... 12,000

SAME to Emma S. Beers..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Caroline L. Macy against Louise Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

127TH ST, 126 West; the Columbus Trust Company as trustee of Cornelia Graham, deceased, against Amelia E. Hayes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

101ST ST, 129 East; John R. Seward against John H. Hayward, as trustee, &c., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John Aspinwall and another, trustees of J. L. Aspinwall, deceased, &c., against Joseph Moses and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GRAND ST, s w s, 46.4 ft n w from n e corner of estate of Edward Laight, deceased, 17.5x53.11 to Henry St, x0.4x24.4x40.1; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Daniel Morse and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK ROW, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, runs n e 49.7x n w 102.2x s w 7.5x n w 8x s w 67.4 to Duane St, x s e 22x n e 25x s e .81 to beginning; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Augustus Clason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 28th St, runs e 107.7 n 50 to 28th St, x w 21.2x s 25x w 85 to avenue x s 25; Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn against Louise L. Cudlipp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Theodore Von Ganther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WESTCHESTER AV, 392 and 394; Ward & Scott against Annie, or Margaret, Haenschen, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... $143

THOMPSON ST, 69; Robert Smiley against Nagro Erago, owner; J. H. Faber, contractor..... 43

BRISTOW ST, w s, 700 ft s of Boston Av, 25x100; John Meton against B. B. Wells, owner; William F. Holden, contractor; Ingbight Mikkelson, sub-contractor..... 6

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x201.10 to 113th St; The Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Frederick O. Johannesen, owner and contractor..... 1,966

WEST END AV, e s, 27 ft n of 90th St, 140x100; Hilton & White Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn against Crow & Taylor, owners; O. S. Vredenburgh, contractors..... 214

BROADWAY, 1,111; Jeremiah T. Smith against Joseph Fleischman, owner and contractor..... 3,875

ST. NICHOLAS AV, St. Nicholas Terrace, 127th and 128th Sts, block; Patrick Carroll against Bessie F. Comey, owner; Thomas Gillis and M. D. Moran, contractors..... 173

SAME PROPERTY; Michael O'Brien against same..... 66

SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius Cashman against same..... 85

CLINTON PLACE, 20 and 22; David Fitzgerald against Marie A. Walter, owner; Leonard Hangen, contractor..... 485

30TH ST, 11; n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100; Michael J. Dowd and Richard Masten against estate of James D. Butman, owner; Alice P. Butman, individually and as executrix, contractor..... 300

87TH ST, 148 East; David Fitzgerald against Leonard Hangen, owner and contractor..... 70

CHERRY ST, 260 to 236; Henry Buttner against Hermann Wertheim, owner; A. E. Parks, contractor..... 57

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Vermont Marble Company against Babette Blumenthal, owner, and George Blumenthal, contractor..... 78

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

160TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, five houses; on Frederick A. Snow, by Christiana Wren, owner, to M. Harrison (two orders)..... 650

106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 60x100; on Adolph J. H. Meyer, by Katharina Rossi, owner, to the Union Stove Works, due in ninety days..... 330

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—In the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, to-day, the following cases were argued:

No. 68—Henry E. Pierrepont et al., respondents, vs. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, appellant.—J. G. McIntyre for respondents, S. A. Beman for appellant.

No. 73—John O. Slater, respondent, vs. Miles E. Church, appellant.—John H. Kellas for respondent, Swift & Bell for appellant.

No. 74—Alice Truman, as administrator, &c., respondent, vs. Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad Company, appellant.—Weed, Smith & Conway for respondent, F. A. Rowe for appellant.

No. 60—Anna I. Dawson, as trustee, &c., appellant, vs. John D. Parson et al., respondents.—E. J. Meegan for appellant, Hale, Bulkeley & Tennant, Tracy & Cooper, Hamilton Harris, and J. Newton Fiero for respondents.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 75, 78, 88, 93, 107, 109, 110, 112.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Macy Lean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Will for Probate.—Alfred B. Darling, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. O'Connor—William C. Arnold. Gillig vs. Strassburg—Walter G. Hennessy. Matter of Fairchild & Co.—Charles D. Ingersoll.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Donvan vs. Schmidt—Morris Cukor. Jackson vs. Hughes—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Schrader, Jr., vs. Besendahl—John E. Brodsky. Lucas vs. Dale—Charles W. Dayton.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Leroy W. Fairchild Company—William N. Le Cato.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—JOHN McCLAVE.—Schedules of ex-Police Commissioner John McClave on his lumber business at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $98,728, nominal assets, $112,886; actual assets, other than those the value of which is unknown, $14,707. The assets consist of cash, $2.51; good accounts, nominal, $3,687, actual, $3,318; doubtful accounts, $10,807; actual unknown; bad accounts, $78,585; actual unknown; lumber, nominal, $12,781; actual, $9,586; miscellaneous nominal, $7,000; actual, $1,800. Besides these assets he has buildings and machinery on leased ground on Eleventh Avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street, which cost him a large amount, but whose value is now small, and it would be impossible to place an actual valuation on the property. It is mortgaged for $15,183, and there are taxes and assessments due to the amount of $10,983. Of the bad accounts $66,369 are from the bicycle business of John McClave & Sons, and of the doubtful accounts some may be collected, but it is useless to try to name the amount. The largest creditors are the Garfield National Bank, $35,500; J. H. Monteath & Co., $8,600; Hannah McClave, $9,670, secured; Albert McClave, $5,513, secured.

—RICHARDS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday gave up the stock of goods of the Richards Company, women's outfitters, of 58 West Twenty-third Street, which was levied upon under several attachments, to Charles C. Black, the receiver under an order of Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court, so that the property can be sold by the receiver at retail in the usual course of business, which will realize a much larger sum than if sold at Sheriff's sale. An agreement was made by attaching creditors whose claims aggregate $55,629 for this course to be pursued they do not release any of their rights under the attachments, and the proceeds of the sale go toward the payment of their claims when judgments are obtained on the attachments. Any of the attaching creditors can, upon five days' notice, apply to the court for an order directing the receiver to pay over to the Sheriff the proceeds of the sale. It was stated that the assets in all probability will pay a considerable dividend to the unsecured creditors if sold at retail by the receiver, as he will now get the benefit of the Fall and Winter trade, and will have complete charge of the matter.

—AARON H. RATHBONE.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday received an execution for $54,757 against Aaron H. Rathbone, insurance broker, of 56 Pine Street, in favor of Juliet B. Earl. He allowed judgment to be taken against him for $23,750, with interest from Sept. 14, 1875, amounting to $30,987. The claim is for the value of twenty-six Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company's bonds deposited with him in 1875 and held by him in trust for the plaintiff, as indemnity against his liability on two real estate bond and mortgages of $20,000, which railroad bonds she claims he disposed of and kept the proceeds. He has been an insurance broker for forty years, and an organizer of several Lloyds.

—LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & Co.—W. N. Le Cato was yesterday appointed receiver of Leroy W. Fairchild & Co. (incorporation,) manufacturers of gold pens at 220 Fourth Avenue, by Judge Russell of the Supreme Court, on the application of the officers, Leroy C. and Henry P. Fairchild. It was stated that the liabilities are $11,754 and the assets $6,928, on accounts scattered all over the United States and on goods on memorandum. The Sheriff recently sold out all the stock and machinery for $9,600 on an execution for $10,100, which figures are not included in the above liabilities or assets. The business was established in 1843.

Out of Town.

—WILLIAM E. HUTTON & Co.—The brokerage firm of William E. Hutton & Co. of Cincinnati has given mortgages on its office fixtures, and W. E. Hutton has also mortgaged his residence. No schedule of liabilities or assets has been made, nor has an assignment been made, but the embarrassment is admitted. The Huttons were leading brokers here.

—WILLIAM H. TURNER.—William H. Turner, a Jersey City grocer, with stores at 77 Montgomery Street and 100 Monticello Avenue, yesterday made an assignment to Nelson J. H. Edge. His liabilities are $40,000 and his assets $35,000, of which $20,000 consists of debts carried on the books.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 321 failures in the United States during the week, against 315 for the preceding week, and 198, 204, 232, and 143 for the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 88, New-England 35, Southern 47, Western 82, Northwestern 38, Pacific 25, Territories 6. Canada had 34, against 41 for the previous week. About 79 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 13 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BANK FOR SAVINGS OF THE CITY of New-York—Nelson J. Waterbury, as temporary administrator..... $1,500

BERKOWITZ, Philip, and Aaron Rosenstein and others—Bertha Strauss..... 125

BLANKE, Herman L., and another—The H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company... 172

BOHLEN, Henry J.—G. H. Stege and another..... 187

BOHM, Joseph, and another—Otto Gerdau..... 665

BOWNE, Walter—Isaac Neevlin..... 246

BROWN, James J.—Louis Lanrowitz and another..... 147

BURKHARD, Emilie—William Guckenheimer..... 50

CAIRNATO, Augustino—Mary Voss..... 32

CEBURRE, Henry—G. D. Ferguson and another..... 53

C. H. FARGO & CO.—J. Walter Thompson Company..... 7,870

COBE, George B.—The Niagara Radiator Company..... 931

COLBY, Arthur H., and Roland S. Pettit—G. Botsford..... 2,129

COLBY, Arthur H.—James M. Constable and others..... 905

CORN, Charles—M. Sternglang..... 65

CORNELL, Henry W.—H. H. Brockway. 79

DARLING, William L.—Henry Meyer..... 257

DONNELLY, John—George Henning..... 63

DONOHUE, Annie—Michael Brennen..... 120

ECLIPSE ELECTRIC LAMP COMPANY—Russell Lord Tarbox..... 144

EICHNER, Nathan—The Bowery Bank of New-York, costs..... 48

FARLEY, John J.—M. Harrison and another..... 822

FARREL, Michael—D. J. Steinhardt..... 857

FERRARI, Peter, and Joseph Loratt—Mary A. Colleran..... 671

FONDA, Jacob C.—F. Richards..... 106

FREEZE, Louisa—S. Rawitzer and another..... 84

GIBSON, Ernest C.—T. G. Sellew..... 172

GILLETTE, George H., and Alfred F. Swan—Elizabeth A. Bannister..... 559

GILLETTE, George H.—Elizabeth A. Bannister..... 449

GOLD, Rebecca—G. F. Elliott and others. 97

G. R. JOHNSTON COMPANY—Cornelius S. Loder..... 690

GROTE, William—The Campbell Supply Company..... 195

HANES, Marcia A., and Zaidee F.—The E. P. Best Manufacturing Company... 156

HERBERT, James—Nelson H. Salisbury, as executor..... 534

HILTON, Albert B.—Headley & Farmer Company..... 3,884

HIRSCHMAN, Jacob—H. Carson..... 177

HOLIAN, James—Delia Garrison..... 91

HOLLBERG, Gustof, and J. O. Ohlson—R. C. Williams and others..... 109

HOLMES, Melissa R.—Emily A. Watson, deficiency..... 31

HUBACHEK, Charles—Jersey City Packing Company..... 192

HUNKER, Edward E.—D. B. King, assignee, &c..... 83

HUNTER, Edward—Howard S. Jaffray and others..... 5,558

JACOBSON THREE-WHEEL TANDEM Attachment—S. F. Flagg and others..... 91

JOHNSON, William H.—Joseph M. Bigert..... 88

KOHRING, William F.—C. Laski..... 200

MARTIN, George M.—George F. Purrington..... 1,359

McCAFFREY, Benjamin—I. A. Kelsey..... 176

McKIM, Clarence—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company..... 43

METROPOLITAN CROSSTOWN RAILway Company—Bertha Geiger..... 212

MEURER, Christian—J. W. Binney and another..... 130

MINTZ, Louis—C. M. Levy..... 689

MYERS, Erastus J.—J. M. Varnum..... 226

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Bridge Company—Union Trust Company of New-York..... 374

PALUMBO, Theodore—P. Alvino..... 171

POST, FRANKLIN—J. N. Hayward..... 137

POWE, Joseph—E. Heller and others..... 348

RATHBONE, Aaron H.—Juliet B. Earl... 54,757

REED, John—H. S. Jaffray and others.... 242

REISS, C. F. William—P. Curry..... 39

RENTZ, August—A. Canales..... 125

ROSENZWEIG, Ignatz, and another—J. C. Wilmerding and others..... 345

SEDGWICK, Harry—Theodore B. Starr... 512

SILSBY, Jerome B.—Henry Von Heyn and another..... 744

SMITH, J. Granville—William Guckenheimer..... 81

SWIFT, Elizabeth A.—E. R. Shipman, as executor..... 402

THE JAKOBSON THREE-WHEEL TANdem Attachment Company—The Union Nut and Bolt Company..... 167

TRITTEL, Anna—Theodore Sattler, as assignee..... 380

WAGNER, Henry—The J. C. Watson Company..... 126

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J.—B. S. McKeon, assignee..... 139

WINTER, Francis—A. Canales..... 254

BOARDERS WANTED.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Desirable location; Winter arrangements; particular attention to cuisine; references.

32d ST., NOS. 34 AND 36 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; reference.

PRIVATE FAMILY; PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE; handsomely furnished rooms for bachelors; breakfast if desired; four doors from Madison Av.; sanitary plumbing; parquet floors; electric light; tiled bathrooms; elevator; references. "R.," P. O. Box 818.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

48TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

56 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE. —Handsome rooms for gentlemen; light breakfast; references exchanged.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, comfortable room; ample closets; running water.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

From New York World, August 2, 1896.

"MANY MAY LOSE THEIR HOMES.

"Suit by a Church Threatens to Take Property Held Undisputed for Years.

"After having possession of property for fully a quarter of a century, thirty-five families living near Elizabeth and Plainfield have been made defendants in a suit by a church corporation, which is seeking to recover a legacy left by Edward P. Marsh in 1809.

"The purchasers of the lots numbered half a hundred, and so far about thirty-five have come forward and retained counsel to oppose the collection of the legacy. These purchasers supposed they had an indefeasible title."

For a policy-holder, this company defends at its own expense all such suits as the foregoing, and, if decided against the insured, pays all damages.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

72d Street,

Opposite Riverside Drive.

ELEGANTLY FINISHED HIGH-STOOP HOUSE 25x62x102.

The last unsold of five completed last Fall. Inspection invited.

Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect, 264 Columbus Av.

A—THREE HANDSOME HOUSES

35, 37, AND 39 WEST 69TH ST.

American Basements. Elegantly finished throughout. Inspection invited.

Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect. 264 Columbus Av., Cor. 72d St.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—47 West 83d St.; half block from Central Park; cozy three-story high-stoop and basement brick and stone trim private dwelling, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing and gas fixtures; price, $23,500; make terms to suit. Apply at 49 West 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"POILLON,"

Central Park West, corner 61st St.

Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.

For information please apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS, 51 Liberty, or to owner on premises.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

THE BENEDICK,

No. 80 East Washington Square.

Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building.

CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill.

Extra large low-entrance house to rent, unfurnished or partly furnished, for a term of years.

Douglas Robinson & Co., 500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.—For two years, at $2,200 per annum, to a responsible tenant, the handsome four-story house No. 97½ Madison Av., southeast corner of 76th St.; 26.8 feet front. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. (5310)

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE IROQUOIS, 79 West 91st St.; reduced rents; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; private hall; newly decorated; only two left; $30, $35; also two handsomely furnished, $50, $40.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, $30 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

TO RENT—A fine apartment, consisting of six large, sunny rooms; best location; five minutes from station, with board and service. Apply Miss YONGE, 54 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.

MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Sept. 30th.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 5th.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 83th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar, Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

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Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.

Primary department; gymnasium.

For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the scho

DR. PARKHURST FOR GOLD

WHAT HE SAYS OF BRYANISM AND FREE SILVER.

Repudiation Is Inherent Unrighteousness, the Clergyman Who Has Just Returned from Europe Declares—Believes Sound-Money Men Are Too Confident of the Result—His Views on the Third Ticket—Rejoices at Tammany's Condition.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, who, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, returned to this country from his annual trip abroad, Thursday night, had a number of callers yesterday, who heartily welcomed him home.

The doctor is stouter than when he left this city. His face has been browned by the sun, and altogether there is a rugged air about him, as if he had thoroughly enjoyed his vacation. He and Mrs. Parkhurst spent the Summer on the shores of Lake Geneva, but he kept himself thoroughly in touch with affairs in this country.

Speaking of the campaign, with especial reference to the money question, Dr. Parkhurst said that not only Americans abroad but the people of all nations are watching events in the United States with interest and a degree of apprehension. When asked for an expression of his own views, he said:

"I don't claim originality of ideas on this great question. There are certain vertebrae that run through all moral questions, and this is a moral question—that we must not lose sight of. Some one has said that the great mystery of finance is to do as you say you'll do and pay dollar for dollar. Nine-tenths of every political question that comes before the people is moral in its nature, and that nine-tenths ought to be held constantly before the minds of the people. In this case, no matter how much you reason about free silver, it can't be made out to be anything but repudiation, and repudiation is inherent unrighteousness.

"A man who does not do what he says he'll do when he is perfectly able to do it is a liar and a thief. That, as I apprehend the situation, is a fair statement of Bryanism. Not that I think all those behind Bryan are liars and thieves, but I want the moral side of the issue to be held up.

The Money Question Paramount.

"For this very reason, I am sorry that McKinley has insisted upon bringing forward the tariff issue in this campaign. He ought to realize what momentous issues are at stake and sink everything but the money question for the common good. McKinley ought to do all in his power to keep that issue distinct. Two years ago we won in this city because men were able to unite on one simple question of integrity.

"I am afraid the sound-money men in the East are too confident of victory. I think the issue is very doubtful. I tell you, it is difficult to make a census of uninformed enthusiasm, and there is a mighty lot of that to cope with in this camaign. A sound-money victory in the Fall on a narrow margin will not settle the matter. It will only give us four more years of uncertainty. Nothing short of an overwhelming victory can put a quietus to the free-silver spirit that is abroad in the land."

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's speeches and his campaign methods?"

"Bryan is an orator. He possesses and uses a great power to inflame the passions of the people. He knows what they want, and he plays on the keys of their own disappointed desires, and they give back the music.

"Personally, I have nothing to say against Mr. Bryan. I think, however, that he is possessed of the idea that he is divinely commissioned to be President. I think he is conscientious and that the rank and file behind him are conscientious. But I consider it a crime on Mr. Bryan's part to draw a sharp line between the masses and the classes. That line is all too broad already, and it is treasonable for him to fan into flame the animosity between men that are poor and men that are not poor. He quotes from the Bible. I am a student of the Bible, and I have learned from it that the object of the Gospel is to bring men nearer together.

"Bryan seeks to get them apart. To imbitter workingmen against men of means is the capital he is banking on, and for him to call himself the plenipotentiary of the Almighty, when the Grand Plenipotentiary had His object to bring men closer together, is nothing short of blasphemy.

Has Faith in the Masses.

"My hope for the country rests in the faith I have in the integrity which the mass of Americans possess. They are sure to think right, if they only have time. The more I know of men the more I believe in them. We must say to-day to the men whom Bryan is seeking to inflame: 'You have been wronged, but be honest and true to yourselves. There is a good way and a wrong way to bring about a good thing, and you cannot afford to be dishonest.'

"I have long been looking forward to the time when the workingmen would make it disagreeable for this country. To avoid it, the wealthy ought not to make a show of the immunities and privileges their wealth secures for them from the law.

"It must be recognized that the poor have experienced great wrongs at the hands of wealth. To some extent the poor are suffering. They know that a man without wealth cannot secure legislation, while the man with millions can. Corporations have secured it in this city. I shall welcome the time when men in ordinary circumstances shall play a larger rôle, when the dollar shall not have power to control legislation at Albany and Washington."

The doctor was asked for his opinion on the third ticket.

"At first," he said, "I felt it would be a pity to have such a thing. But so much emphasis has been given by the Republicans to certain features offensive to true Democrats, that the latter could not conscientiously vote for McKinley. What better way could be devised, therefore, to take the votes of self-respecting Democrats from Bryan than by placing a third ticket in the field? I think McKinley made a very serious blunder to bring forward his tariff issue.

"This is inevitably a country of two parties, and I think that most Republicans would regret to see the old Democratic Party replaced by the Populistic Party. The third ticket will, therefore, serve to retain the old ticket on its true lines, to preserve its continuity. The Chicago party was not the Democratic Party at all.

"I suppose Black will be elected Governor, and from all I have learned I should judge that, if elected, he will stand on his own feet. I thought when Mr. Morton was elected that he would make a stiff-kneed Governor, but I was awfully disappointed. He has allowed himself to be made a tool of by other men and cliques of men."

Rejoiced at Tammany's Condition.

On nothing was Dr. Parkhurst so enthusiastic as the condition of Tammany. "I should be inclined," he said, "to hold a day of jubilee and thanksgiving over her downfall. She has fallen into a hole which, if it has a bottom at all is a long way off. She has disowned her connection with the backbone of the Democratic Party. She has always claimed to be the Democratic Party; but I have claimed that she was only a sore on the body of the party.

"Between the stones of the Republicans and the sound-money Democrats, Tammany ought to be ground with pretty fine grist. But like most auxiliaries of the devil, she will not die easy. Nothing can be done until after the November election, because the minds of men are now full of the great National issue. But immediately after the election, lovers of good municipal government will begin to get ready for November, 1897. I believe we are going to have a hotter fight, municipally, then, than we had two years ago. If we can down Tammany again, her influence will be nil.

"It will be a great thing if we can have the first Mayor of the Greater New-York, a man who is a man, who has a mind of his own—unlike some Mayors we know. He ought to be a man who will appreciate the grandeur of his situation."

In reference to the operation of the Raines law, the doctor said: "It is working well in small places, but there is no doubt that it is increasing drunkenness in New-York, and every evil that goes with drunkenness. It was an ill-digested piece of legislation."

ACCIDENT TO COL. HALL.

Hurt Somewhere in the City—He Was Insensible for Three Days.

Col. A. A. Hall, a lawyer of St. Albans, Vt., came here a week ago to place his wife in a private hospital at 132 West Fifty-eighth Street. He left the house Monday morning to go down town on business. He returned to the house about 4 o'clock. The door was opened by a maid who noticed, as Col. Hall entered and went up stairs, that the back of his coat was covered with dirt, as if he had had a fall.

Col. Hall went to his room, took off his clothing, and went to bed. His wife, a few minutes later, found him unconscious. He had not spoken to her when he came in, nor made any complaint. Dr. Abbie Hinckley, the resident physician, made an examination and discovered a scalp wound on the back of Col. Hall's head about an inch long. There were evidences of concussion of the brain. Col. Hall had a severe attack of convulsions Tuesday morning. He was unconscious until yesterday, when he seemed to be getting better, and at intervals spoke about Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, and also said something about being asked if he would like to be sent home in a carriage, and replying that he could find his own way.

It is the opinion of Mrs. Hall, of the physicians, and of Mr. Wilson, Col. Hall's partner, who was summoned from St. Albans, that Col. Hall fell accidentally.

Dr. Hinckley said that Col. Hall was apparently in perfect health when he left the house Monday morning. He has no organic trouble. The doctor said yesterday that Col. Hall was recovering and that he would probably be able to go home next week.

MUST WAIT FOR THEIR PAY.

Names of Aldermen's Employes Sent to Civil Service Commissioners.

The employes of the Board of Aldermen were in an ugly mood yesterday when they learned that the Controller had sent back the September pay roll without his signature because it had not been submitted to the Civil Service Commissioners.

It appears that the employes of the board were put under civil service rules, with the approval of the Mayor, on June 1. The matter was referred to the Law Committee of the board, with instructions to consult the Corporation Counsel. The Law Committee evidently did nothing about the matter, and when the pay roll was returned yesterday by the Controller, with a note stating that he could not approve it until it was first submitted to the Civil Service Board, President Jeroloman and three other Aldermen hurried to the Controller's office and asked that he make an exception in the case of the employes of the board to the rule which he made some time ago to submit all pay rolls to the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Controller refused, and advised the Aldermen to bring a friendly suit to test the right of the Mayor to put the board's employes on the civil service list.

The pay roll was finally sent to the Civil Service Board, accompanied by a protest denying its authority.

NEW NAME FOR THE BERMUDA.

As Bonito Juarez She Is Under Provisional Mexican Registry.

The former filibuster steamship Bermuda will sail from this port to-night or Monday morning under provisional Mexican registry and bearing the name Bonito Juarez. Daniel Bacon, her present agent at this port, said yesterday that she would take on a cargo of coal at Newport News, and proceed thence to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where Capt. Brown, her new master, and a Mr. Leon, who is now one of her owners, will seek an unrestricted register.

As it was necessary that she should be partly owned by a citizen of Mexico to secure a register from that republic, Mr. Leon, who is a Mexican, was led to take an interest in the vessel.

Mr. Bacon says she is out of the filibustering business as long as he has anything to do with her. On the present trip, Capt. Brown will take his family as passengers.

The vessel lay off Red Hook last evening. Her temporary name of Aram was still on her stern, but this will be changed, probably before sailing.

The Mexican flag is rarely if ever seen at the taffrail of a vessel in this port. It is seen, however, on the foremast truck of those vessels of the Ward Line which make stops at Mexican ports.

ARSENAL FLAG AT HALF MAST.

Honors to Policeman McIntyre, Who Lost His Life Doing His Duty.

The funeral of Thomas R. McIntyre, the mounted Park policeman who was killed in the discharge of his duty, will be held this morning at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 11 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Father Gallagher. A detail of Park police will act as pall bearers. Sergt. Dillon and Roundsman Gilmartin, with twenty-four foot police and eight mounted police, will assemble at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue at 10:30 o'clock and march to the residence, at 627 Columbus Avenue.

They will act as a body guard. After the services four mounted police will act as escort to the cemetery.

The flag on the Arsenal floated at half mast all yesterday in honor of McIntyre. It is the first time such an honor has been paid to a patrolman. Among the Park policeman McIntyre was known as "Step-off," because in stopping a runaway he was in the habit of getting off his horse to the back of the runaway without touching the ground.

Substituted Transfers for Fares.

For some time the officials of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company have been trying to ascertain how they were being swindled by means of transfer tickets. Marked transfer tickets were issued, and the company obtained evidence on which it caused the arrest of Conductors Webster Reynolds of 25 Sheffield Avenue and Charles F. Houghton of 876 Bedford Avenue last night.

The charge against the men is that when they turned in their day's receipts they turned in a number of these marked transfer tickets in substitution for paid fares. Upon this evidence the company secured warrants for the arrest of the conductors. It is expected that other arrests will follow.

Lord Charles Russell in Town.

Lord Charles Russell, Chief Justice of England; Lady Russell, and Miss Russell, accompanied by Sir Frank Lockwood, Lady Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Mr. Crackanthorpe, and Mr. Fox, registered at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday morning.

The party arrived by the Fall River boat from Newport, where they had been the guests of Henry White, former Secretary of the American Embassy at London. Lord Russell will sail for England Oct. 3.

SUICIDE OF MRS. AXMACHER.

Son Reports to Police She Was Found Hanging from a Bedroom Door.

Mrs. Jacobine Axmacher, a well-to-do widow living in a private five-story brownstone dwelling at 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, committed suicide at her home about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by hanging herself from a closet door in her bedroom.

Not until five hours afterward was a report made at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

William Axmacher, a son, who lives at 54 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, notified the police. He begged that the story of the suicide should not be made public. He said that his mother had been found hanging from a door, and that the body had been cut down by Dr. Frankenberg of 1,040 Lexington Avenue, who was the family physician.

Carrie Albrecht, a servant in the house, told a reporter that she was the first to discover her mistress's death. She said that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning the woman's married daughter, Ellen Lowenbein, aroused her and told her that she feared that there was something wrong with her mother, as they could not open the door of her room.

Morris Lowenbein, Mrs. Axmacher's son-in-law, accompanied by his wife and the servant girl, went to the room. Carrie got a hammer and a screw driver and managed to force open the door.

She said that she looked into the room and saw Mrs. Axmacher lying apparently dead on the floor by a bureau. The girl was positive in her statement that the woman was not hanging from a door, and that there was no door open to which she could have hanged herself. Besides the door she forced open she said that the only doors in the room were closet doors, and they were all closed.

Mrs. Lowenbein and her sister Edna, fourteen years old, mounted their bicycles and rode to the home of Dr. Frankenberg, at 1,040 Lexington Avenue. He at once hurried to the house.

It was learned that Mrs. Axmacher had been suffering for some time with rheumatism, and that her pains had affected her mind. It is supposed that she killed herself while suffering from temporary insanity. She was a patient for four weeks, it is said, in a sanitarium conducted by Dr. Frankenberg, somewhere in Harlem. She returned home a few days ago. Before she went to the sanitarium the family, it is said, had two trained nurses to watch and take care of her, but after her return the nurses had not been with her. Her physician had given directions, it is said, that the door of her room should be kept open at all times, as she was likely to die at any moment.

A. S. BRAUN TAKES POISON.

Worried over His Business of Diamond Setting.

Alfred S. Braun, a diamond setter, committed suicide at his home, 2,113 Eighth Avenue, early yesterday morning, by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium. His act is attributed to worry over business troubles.

Braun, who was thirty-two years old, had a small shop at 40 John Street, where he worked for the jewelry trade. Some time ago he got into financial difficulties and sold the business to his wife. He afterward acted as manager for her, but the business did not prosper.

Mrs. Braun heard her husband leave their bedroom about daylight yesterday morning. After spending a few minutes in the kitchen he returned to bed. A little later she was awakened by his heavy breathing. At first he would not tell her what the matter was, but finally he said that he had taken poison.

Mrs. Braun cried for help, and some of the neighbors called in Dr. Godson of 301 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Braun was dead when the physician arrived.

Coroner's Physician Schultz, who examined the body yesterday afternoon, said that Braun had taken a large dose of cyanide of potassium. He used the poison in his work in the John Street shop, and kept a lot of it in the kitchen at his house.

TO SUE THE GERRY SOCIETY.

A Result of the Arrest of Adam Fierman and His Little Daughter.

Louis Kolenberg of 171 Stanton Street, Adam Fierman of 102 Cannon Street, and his daughter, ten years old, were prisoners in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating one of the laws which the Gerry society was created to enforce.

They were arrested on the complaint of one of the society's agents, who says that the child was allowed to perform on musical instruments in a public resort in violation of Section 292 of the Penal Code.

Kolenberg reopened his saloon and café at 171 Stanton Street Thursday night, after refitting it. A number of his friends, including about twenty women and brother-members of various lodges, were present.

Among the number were Fierman and his daughter. Fierman, who is a cigarmaker, had his violin with him, and was accompanied by a friend, who played the zither. They gave several duets and several of the guests sang.

The little girl, who has been taught to play on the zither, was then allowed by her father to play a tune. Before she finished, Agent Wiedling of the Gerry society appeared with a policeman and she and her father and Kolenberg were arrested. The two men were locked up in the Delancey Street Station, and the child spent the night in the Gerry society's rooms.

Daniel W. Blumenthal appeared for the prisoners in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and denounced the action of the Gerry society's agent. Fierman testified that he never allowed his child to play for money and that she only displayed her talents at social gatherings.

Magistrate Brann said that no law was violated, and discharged the prisoners.

It was announced by an attorney yesterday afternoon that damage suits for $25,000 in each case would be brought against Elbridge T. Gerry as President of the society for unjustifiable arrest.

The New Mail Wagon System.

Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General and originator of the mail-collecting wagon system, is pleased with the result of the trips made by one of the new wagons in the Tenderloin district.

He said yesterday that while the time occupied in gathering mail matter from letter boxes and assorting it was longer than it will be when the system is in working order, he nevertheless considered the trial trip a success.

"It will take perhaps five or six months to perfect the new service," he said, "but when in through working order it will result in a great saving of time and a much more speedy delivery of mail matter."

Victor J. Bradley, local Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, says that within a few days a route will be selected, and as soon as other preliminaries are arranged one wagon will begin to make regular trips.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fire that began in the large wholesale and retail store of the Wardwell Hardware Company at 6 P. M. to-day, originating in the carriage trimming department on the second floor, at the outset threatened the destruction of a large amount of property. By hard work, however, the Fire Department mastered it in an hour, and the damage proved to be largely by water. The insurance on the building of $10,000, and on the stock of $20,000, covers the loss. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

CLIFTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—George Eckhart's wholesale and retail grocery and meat house at this place was wholly burned this morning. The upper floors of the building were rented to several families as flats. All escaped without injury. Loss estimated at $15,000; insured.

CHERRYFIELD, Me., Sept. 25.—E. E. Church & Co.'s tannery at Beddington was burned last evening with all contents, including 6,000 sides of finished leather. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000. Origin unknown.

FAIRMONT, West Va., Sept. 25.—A fire, the second within two days, burned the Johns Glass House to-day. The loss is about $30,000. Private residences near by were badly scorched.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Whatever may be said disparagingly of the Long Island Railroad generally, there is one woman in town who believes the conductors on the road to be ideal officials worthy to be canonized as the patron saints of lone women travelers. It was late Saturday afternoon, and she had taken the train at Long Island City for Southold. It was a distance of ninety miles, and she settled herself comfortably with her book prepared to enjoy herself. She was beginning to think she must be near her destination when the conductor came for her ticket. "Why, Madame," he said, "you should have changed at Manor. You are fifty miles from your destination now." "But you didn't call Southold," she protested. "No," he answered, "I said change for Greenport, which is the other side of Southold. You will have to go on to Montauk, the end of the route, and I will do the best I can for you." At Montauk he came to her again. "There is a first-class hotel here," he said, "and if you will go there I will see that you receive every attention, and you can take a train in the morning for Southold." But the young woman was almost on the verge of tears by that time. She wouldn't go to the hotel; she wouldn't sleep a wink if she did, and she wanted to go back home, and she wouldn't go out to get her supper, either. Very well, the conductor would arrange things as she liked them. He went to the hotel and brought her a luncheon, nicely put up in a box; he telegraphed to her family in New-York that she was returning; he passed her back on the train, and told her it should be arranged for her to be passed on to Southold the next morning. He even offered to escort her to her house in New-York from the ferry if she was afraid. The next morning a little before 9 o'clock, as she sat in the train ready to begin her journey again, a man in citizens' clothes approached. He was Mr. Pratt, which she had learned was the name of the conductor of the day before. He had made arrangements with the conductor of the train to pass her on. This second conductor came to her several times during her trip, assured her that she was on the right road, helped her off at Southold, asked if she felt quite safe at last, and all with the most respectful courtesy, to say nothing of the 220 miles of free travel that she had had because of one error.

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There was a humorous young man at the elevated railroad station at Fifty-ninth Street the other night. He had a dollar bill in one hand and a ticket in the other. "Such a good joke as it will be on the 'chopper,'" he apparently thought to himself, "if I drop the bill in the box instead of the ticket." There was a broad grin on his face at the huge joke as it was perpetrated. He could hardly restrain his laughter as the bill fell. But he grew more sober as he found that his aim had been rather too good, and his bill, following the road of the myriads of tickets that went that way, slipped easily down to the bottom of the box. That was not so funny. The chopper endeavored to fish it out, the young man assisted with a lead pencil, and the gathering crowd of passengers gave advice. There was no help for it; the box was made purposely to prevent just such efforts. The smile on the young man's face had vanished, leaving a blank look in its place. To get back anything dropped into a ticket box in that way it is necessary to get an order from the agent at the station upon the cashier at the general office. This is at 71 Broadway, corner of Rector Street. The order reads: "Call after three days." The ticket boxes are emptied each night. The bill when found among the tickets will be in several pieces. "Not badly cut," the chopper says, "but it will not be whole." It takes a dollar's worth of trouble to get it again.

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"The soda trade falls off about one-half at this time of the year," says a druggist at one of the large down-town places, where there is great demand for sodas, phosphates, and the like. "But the trade in drugs has increased proportionately," he added. "No, it is not all the colds and coughs people have in the Fall, it is because they are at home. They are away in Summer. It's the country doctor and the country undertaker that scoops 'em in then."

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Mrs. Gilbert was one of the greatest chief mourners at the death of James Lewis. It makes an entire change in her whole stage life. "I shall never cast her for the old parts she has played with him," says Mr. Daly. "I don't think she could do them. She would break down."

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A horse that died not long ago was undoubtedly a victim of homesickness, says his owner. He was a good horse, spirited and gentle, but he had an unusual objection to being away from home. It was inconvenient, as it was always necessary to have him at his own stable at meal time or he refused to eat. He would whinney plaintively while in a strange stall, eat nothing, and get home ravenously hungry. He was suffering from a slight indisposition just before his death and was taken to the country to recuperate. There he was as restless as he usually was away from home. One night in his uneasy movements he loosened his blanket, put his foot through a hole in it, and wrenched himself so that it was necessary to kill him. "I believe he would have been alive now if I had kept him at home," his owner said, in telling the story. "If he had been in his own stable he would have been asleep, and the accident would never have happened."

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"When my wife and I were in Richmond," says the traveler, "we had for a driver on many of our excursions an old colored man who was a character. He had been the body servant of a rebel General at the time of the war, and what he did not know about the rebel army and its history he imagined. He was remarkably accurate in most things. We were talking of visiting Powhatan, and asked George about it, more to hear what he would say than anything else. 'Just de grabes der, Sar,' answered George. 'De grabes ob Pocahonta and Cap'n John Smith.' 'Who were they?' I asked. 'Rebel Generals, Sar,' said George. 'Pocahonta, he sabed de life of Cap'n Smith. De'r bot buried der, and dey do say, Sar, dat der stones do get bigger and bigger each year.'"

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There seems to be a late appreciation of the Beardsley poster. It is a negative admiration, however. The Beardsley productions are regarded as a powerful spoke in the wheel of evolution—a good chromo which helped to educate the people to an appreciation for the painting.

"The reaction from the Beardsley poster has brought out some beautiful pieces of work," says a critic. The new posters are sensible and practical, and a great relief from his abominations. The Georgia Cayvan poster is beautiful in color and design. The simple vignette is good, though there is nothing about it that looks like Miss Cayvan, with the exception of the back of the neck."

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The fear of nervous prostration saved a woman from a collision with a big plate-glass mirror on Thursday. It was in one of the Broadway florists'. It was late in the afternoon, and a big horseshoe was receiving its quota of roses for Hammerstein's performance of "Santa Maria" in the evening, and a bicycle was being adorned with roses for pretty little Miss Anna Held. This was in the main body of the establishment, and was attracting many interested observers. The woman was among them. She watched the decorations as they were secured to the wheel, and then the other curious ones saw her turn and look intently into the mirror which formed one side wall. She walked nearer and nearer, stopping occasionally and looking intently all the time in front of her. There was no self-consciousness in the look on her face, and it was certain that she was not admiring her own image. She was very near the glass when she stopped finally. A doubtful expression appeared on her face, and she turned around and saw her mistake. "I certainly thought there was another side to this shop," she said to a friend. If it had not been that I was told recently that a wavering sensation before the eyes meant that nervous prostration was threatening, I should have walked into the glass. It gave me a peculiar sensation as if something was waving in front of me, there was just enough reflection to do it. I thought the trouble was with me and stopped just in time."

I have been using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for the past THIRTY YEARS, and consider it the very best and safest remedy made for the relief of all pulmonary troubles.—P. M. GREEN, Culbertson, Neb., Oct. 17, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

Fall & Winter, 1896.

—Opening display—

Novelties,

in

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PUT THE BALL IN A TREE.

Francis Wilson's Golf Predicament in a Game with Stage Manager Roberts.

A golf ball is in a tree on Davids Island; another golf ball is somewhere within the precincts of that tiny military station.

Francis Wilson, "Half a King," and frequently a golf player, had forgotten all about the English ancestry and Scotch ramifications of the family of Robert A. Roberts—Arthur's brother—and had challenged Mr. Frohman's stage manager to a contest on the links.

Mr. Wilson lives in New-Rochelle, and Davids Island is in rowing distance from his house. All last Summer, when theatres were closed, the Merry Monarch was a golfer.

"Dan" Daly, who cut a funny figure in "Gay New-York," was really the cause of Wilson's infatuation. The Merry Monarch heard the lank comedian tell of the pleasure to be found in cross-country hunting for a ball, and for a long time, in his dreams, he was accustomed to say:

"Golf! Great game! First you place the ball on the molehill. Be careful that the ball does not fall through the molehill. Then you hit it thus. If you find the ball the same day, you win."

Mr. Roberts learned all about golf in his native England.

"Bob," said Mr. Wilson yesterday morning, "I can give caddies, clubs, and teeing grounds to any English golfer that ever came this way outside the steerage. I bar, of course, the Willies—Dunn, Park, and the others."

"I'll play you for anything, at any time and in any place," declared Roberts, and almost as quickly Wilson shouted, "Done."

Davids Island links were the chosen place. Arthur Byron was sent for to referee, and early yesterday morning the three rowed to the teeing ground.

Wilson had two caddies; Roberts had one. Byron had only a valet. Wilson, on arrival on the island, vanished behind the soldiers' quarters, but soon reappeared attired in golf stockings and bloomers. Roberts turned up his trousers and declared that he was ready.

The two and the referee went to the starting point. Wilson started the game. The drive to the first hole is an easy one. Wilson made it in three shots and grinned with exultation. Roberts took four efforts to accomplish his purpose, but he was forgiven the extra stroke because he broke a club against a stone.

From the first to the second hole is one of the hardest pieces of ground that was ever before a golfer. In its centre is a deep, rock-lined depression, and into that went Mr. Wilson's ball. For half an hour he searched for it, and at last he found it, but just as he was on the point of giving it a lift to level ground, Mr. Roberts, who had made a miscalculation, dropped his ball on the head of the rebuffiant Wilson.

That halted the game for a while, but the pair had then become deadly enemies. Caddies had been scorned, and the distance from hole to hole was being covered by both on the run.

The work of both men to the seventh hole was even as to the number of strokes.

Between the eighth hole and the ninth and final is an apple tree and a great rocky distance. Mr. Wilson, determined that there he would shake off the man who had learned the game in England, made a mighty drive. His ball vanished, and Mr. Byron decided that it must have lodged in the apple tree and it was, therefore, out of play.

"Now, Frank, I've got you!" exclaimed Roberts, as he selected a new club and squared off for an exultant stroke.

He struck the ball clean, and, though he, Wilson, Byron, the caddies, the valet, and a squad of soldiers looked for it, no person has seen it or even heard the hissing of its passage.

The game was a necessary draw. Each man had made thirty-one strokes.

MEAT HE SOLD NOT "KOSHER."

Butcher Summoned to Court by a Woman Who Thought It Was.

The Butchers' Benevolent Association, composed of Jewish meat dealers, began proceedings yesterday to determine the legal status of the Jewish religious ceremony attending the slaughtering of cattle and sheep. Meat to be fit for consumption by orthodox Jews must be prepared by a rabbi, who affixes his seal to the carcass as evidence that it is "kosher."

The Butchers' Association, represented by Lawyers Drachman and House, was in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to complain against D. Rosenberg, a butcher at 117 Hester Street, whose sign reads that he sells only "kosher" meat. Mrs. Lena Goldberg told Magistrate Brann that she bought fifty-two pounds of meat from Rosenberg, and then discovered that it was not "kosher." She was obliged to throw it away. All "kosher" meat bears the rabbi's stamp, for which the butchers pay. If a butcher can sell meat as "kosher" that is not stamped, he saves the rabbi's fee.

Magistrate Brann issued a summons for Rosenberg, returnable on Monday.

Some time ago it was proposed to have a law passed protecting the rabbinical seal in the same way that trademarks are protected. Doubt was raised as to the constitutionality of such a law, and the matter was dropped.

EDITOR MARSHALL ARRESTED.

Accused of Libel by the Rev. Francis Denes, a Hungarian Priest.

Gustav Marshall, editor of the Slovak v'Amerike, the organ of the Slovaks in this city, was summoned to Essex Market Police Court yesterday on charges of having printed a libelous article about the Rev. Francis Denés, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Hungarian Church, in East Fourth Street. The article is a dialogue between two fictitious characters, reflecting on a Magyar, or Hungarian, priest. No names are mentioned in the article.

There is a standing quarrel between the leaders of St. Elizabeth's Church, of which Father Denés is the head, and the leaders and congregation of the Church of St. John Nepomuk, so named after John Nepomuk, a Bohemian martyr. The members of the latter church are seceders from the Church of St. Elizabeth, which they left over a year ago. The Slovaks claim that they organized and built the Church of St. Elizabeth, and that the Hungarians insinuated themselves into the church, got a Hungarian priest, who preached in Hungarian instead of in Slavonian, and managed to get control of the funds.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Thousands of men are leaving the fashionable tailor for the fashionable clothier this fall.

We're fitting out dozens of these men every day, and they'll never go back to the tailor.

Why?

Because we show them the same class of goods—equally as well tailored—and fit them as well, for half the money.

Every clothier doesn't make a class of goods to suit this class of men—we do.

Suits, $12 to $40.
Overcoats, $12 to $50.
Trousers, $3.50 to $10.

An excellent Strap-seam Covert Top Coat for $15.
30 styles of Sack Suits, made from imported goods, $18 to $30.
Fall Liveries are ready.
Novelties for Boys—lots of them.
Do you know our 50c Neckwear?
A bargain in silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Try our dollar glove.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

A WOMAN TALKS TO MEN.

Address on Sound Money by Mrs. Sarah Neville.

Every seat in the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League, at Broadway and Prince Street, was taken at noon yesterday by men and women who had been attracted by the announcement that Mrs. Sarah Neville of this city would speak.

Mrs. Neville is a handsome woman of about thirty years, and has a strong and pleasant voice. Her speech yesterday was the first she has made in this campaign, but it is said that the Republican National and State Committees will secure her services for a series of meetings out of town.

"I hope," Mrs. Neville said before the meeting was opened, "that my motive for speaking will not be misunderstood. I do not crave notoriety or excitement. I am only speaking for honest money because I am a Republican at heart. I am also an enthusiast in the cause, and I think I can do some good. Of course, I believe that women should take an active interest in politics, for the purpose of purifying it. I am not an advanced woman, yet I believe the time is not far distant when women will be accorded the right to vote."

When Mrs. Neville appeared upon the platform she was greeted with applause. She said that great blame is to be attached to the supporters of Mr. Bryan in this city, because they have "curtailed the facilities of the public schools, so that thousands of children are deprived of the means of an education and are compelled to run in the streets." She hoped that Mr. Bryan has "benefited by his college education," but she feared that "he is not making good use of his learning."

The coining of a fifty-three-cent silver dollar, Mrs. Neville declared, would cut down the wages of the workingmen by compelling them to take their pay in unsound money. The workingmen, as well as the capitalist, would suffer severe losses under free-silver coinage. Mr. Bryan, she declared, was insincere. In her opinion, he has little, if any, real faith in the lessons he is teaching to the people.

"The sensible portion of the community will not be long misled," she said, "by the mouthings of the Boy Orator of the West. As soon as the free-silver bugaboo is removed from the land the industries of the country will begin to prosper."

Mrs. Neville's speech pleased her hearers, who were generous with their applause.

W. H. Spendles of Brooklyn also addressed the meeting. He said the National honor was at stake, and that the true friends of the country must rally around the standard of sound money and protection for home industries.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN WARNED.

Chief Conlin Tells Them They Must Obey the Official Rules.

Chief Conlin summoned about 125 special policemen to Headquarters yesterday and read to them the rules and regulations by which they must govern themselves according to the Consolidation act. He reminded them that they are vested with the same powers and responsibilities as members of the regular police force.

The Chief then went on to tell them that he had heard stories about some of them, and in many instances he had verified the reports. Their conduct, he said, should be improved or they would lose their shields. One of the complaints he made was that the special policemen have not been aiding the regular policemen as well as they should.

Chief Conlin said that he had heard that some of the special policemen had been accustomed to send to the Detective Bureau for their pet detectives when they had a good case, so as to give the Central Office men the credit for arrests. Hereafter, the Chief said, the special policemen must take their prisoners and property found upon them to the nearest station house and have a report of the case made upon the blotter. This is required by the rules, but is not often done.

The Chief also warned the special policemen that they should not accept compensation from persons upon whom stolen goods were found. In some instances, he said, such persons have paid three times the value of the property in order to avoid arrest. Dismissals will soon occur if the Chief's instructions are not obeyed.

SO SCARED SHE COULDN'T STIR.

Stood Screaming in the Centre of a Room, the House Ablaze.

DEMAREST, N. J., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Henry Thomas, wife of a builder, heard some of her neighbors shouting "Fire!" about midnight yesterday, while her husband was absent. Through a window she saw that a barn on the premises was ablaze, and that the flames were moving toward the house.

Mrs. Thomas had put her children to bed and had securely locked the doors in the lower part of the house. The firemen of the Demarest Hook and Ladder Company and the Knickerbocker Truck Company, from Closter, arrived. Mrs. Thomas stood in the centre of one of the lower rooms stricken with fright and screaming. Firemen called to her to unlock the doors and windows, but she seemed powerless to move, and they had to break in the doors to gain an entrance.

One side of the house had caught fire by this time, and Mrs. Thomas and her children were removed from the building. Most of the furniture was also taken out. The firemen saved the house, but the barn and contents were totally destroyed.

Actor Hurt While Rehearsing.

Frank Slavin, a comedian, had his left leg badly injured yesterday during a rehearsal of "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Slavin has a part in the second act where he is thrown from a bridge. While rehearsing this part Max Eugene became excited, and Mr. Slavin was thrown to the stage from a height of ten feet with considerable force. He was badly bruised, and will be lame for a few days.

The New-York

Sunday Times

You can't afford to miss it

with its splendid Magazine Supplement, which will contain the following among other special features:

New Structures for City Parks—
Improvements Planned and Already Under Way—Corlears Hook Overlook and Shelter—Shelter at Mulberry Bend Park—Designs for Gates for the New Parks.

Exterminating Rabbits in California—
The Jacks a Great Obstacle to Agricultural Interests—The Nuisance in the San Joaquin and Antelope Valleys.

The Tennessee Exposition—
To Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the State—Will Open May 1, 1897, at Nashville.

Books and Authors—
Reviews of Recent Publications—"Shakespeare the Boy," by Dr. William J. Rolfe; "Old Colony Days," by May Alden Ward; "My Lady's Heart," by Ellie Markoe.

Heidelberg Castle—
The Most Beautiful Ruin in Europe.

Ian Maclaren—
Something About the Life and Work of the Great Author Who Has Just Arrived in This Country.

A Picturesque Inhabitant of the Zoo—
With a Handsome and Lifelike Illustration.

Wastes of a Great City—
Peculiar Items of the Revenue of New-York—Men Who Make Fortunes Out of What Most of Us Throw Away.

A Page Devoted to the Interests of Women and Another for the Young Folks—The Latest Theatrical and Club Gossip.

Buy To-morrow's Issue

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Medical Society of the County of New-York will meet in Hosack Hall, at the Academy of Medicine, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Officers and Censors will be nominated. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips will read a paper on "The Causes and Prevention of Chronic Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, and Ear in Young Children," and it will be discussed by Drs. John Dorning, James E. Newcomb, and J. Henry Fruitnight. The Krause skin transplantation in plastic surgery of the face will also be discussed. Floyd B. Ennist, Everett S. Warner, and Francis R. Ward will be presented for election as members of the society.

—The fortieth anniversary and eight hundredth communication of City Lodge, No. 408, F.

Saturday
September 26-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BRYAN HAS HIS HAIR CUT

A HARTFORD BARBER CLIPS OFF HIS LONG, FLOWING LOCKS.

Intimation that the Candidate Was Persuaded that a Tonsorial Operation Might Change His Luck—Also Sheds His Long-Tailed Broadcloth Coat and Appears in a Stylish Cutaway—Spends the Day Talking in Massachusetts.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Mr. Bryan has had his hair cut. He left the long, flowing black locks he brought with him from Nebraska on the floor of a barber's shop in Hartford.

The story runs that the barber who shaved Mr. Bryan this morning earnestly advised the Presidential candidate to have his hair cut.

"Might change your luck, Mr. Bryan," the barber suggested. "I don't say it for sure, Mr. Bryan, but if I was you I'd try it once."

It is reported that Mr. Bryan at first consented only to sacrifice a "little off the ends," and that it was some time before the barber convinced him that he had better have a close cut.

"If you want to change your luck, Mr. Bryan," the barber argued, "and they ain't no doubt you do, go in for a big change. Snipping off the ends of your hairs won't change your luck worth speaking of. Better have 'em cut off short."

What Mr. Bryan said in reply nobody pretends to know, but that he gave his consent is apparent from the fact that his head to-day is close-cropped. He looked less like an Indian doctor when he appeared on the street this morning than he looked last night when he came to town.

Another change has taken place in Mr. Bryan's personal appearance. He has shed that long-tailed, shiny-black, broadcloth coat that his Lincoln tailor made him, and is wearing now a stylish cutaway. Where the new coat came from Mr. Bryan did not say, but that he was pleased with it was apparent to those who caught him every now and then taking furtive glances at the hotel and Pullman car mirrors. He left Hartford for Boston and way stations at 10 o'clock A. M.

A STOP IN SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Bryan Pays a Tribute to Independent Journalism.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25.—Mr. Bryan arrived here from Hartford at 12:05 this noon. He was accompanied by Edward A. Hall, Democratic State Committeeman, who had charge of the candidate's party; Col. John L. Rice, and other members of the Springfield Reception Committee, and Mayor J. J. Curran of Holyoke.

Only three stops were made between the two cities. A small crowd assembled around the Bryan car at Windsor, Conn., the first stop. A colored man marched up to the train bearing a piece of brown paper with the names of McKinley and Hobart chalked on it. At Windsor Locks, several hundred people saw Mr. Bryan. He was cheered and responded with a few words. Thompsonville was the last stop in Connecticut. The crowd was about equal to that at Windsor Locks. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

The first person who greeted him at the station here was George Fred Williams of Boston. Arm in arm, they forced their way through a big crowd, and entering carriages, were driven to Court Square, followed by members of the Board of Aldermen and of the local reception committee. Mr. Bryan was cheered as he entered the Square. He was introduced by Mayor Winter. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Bryan was taken to the Hotel Worthy for luncheon, followed by a running crowd of men and boys. At 1:15 he left for Worcester.

In the course of his remarks at Court Square, Mr. Bryan said:

"Before entering upon a discussion of the great paramount issue of this campaign I desire in this city to pay a tribute to independent journalism. [Applause.] My friends, I have always respected an honest and earnest and able opponent. I have never criticised the right of any one to speak his sentiments and present his ideas as clearly, as forcibly, as eloquently, as he can. I believe with Jefferson that error is harmless where reason is left free to combat it. [Great applause.] And if any man has an idea, I am willing for him to launch that idea and trust to the merits of that idea to make its way into the minds and into the hearts of men, and I respect The Springfield Republican for the high [great applause] plane upon which it discusses political questions. I respect it for the tolerance which it shows to political opponents, and without censuring those who substitute abuse for argument, I can commend those who use argument instead of abuse. [Great applause.] I can commend also to every citizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is the author of the expression that a man who is not willing to die for a cause he believes in is not worthy to live.

No "Balloon" Money Wanted.

"The opposition press may well afford to pause in their ridicule of the advocates of free coinage, in their denunciation of them as lawless characters, to find out whether there is a well-founded reason for the advocacy of bimetallism among the farmers of the United States, of England, of Germany, of France, and of every nation which has been cursed by the gold standard. My friends, I assert here, and I challenge any gold-bug paper to dispute it, that a financial policy which is injurious to the agricultural classes has nothing to commend it to the Government in any nation on earth. [Applause and cheers.] The gold standard has never commended itself to the agricultural classes of any country which has ever had it.

"Money ought not to be built on the balloon plan. Balloons are built to go up, and the higher they go the higher they are as balloons, and if dollars are built on that plan the higher they go the greater is the misery that they bring to mankind. [Applause.] Our opponents want a balloon dollar. Our opponents want a dollar that gets higher and higher all the time. If we are going to have a gold standard, if we are going to have a gold dollar, whose appetite is never satisfied, and a gold dollar which insists upon eating more of the products of toil every year, we ought to change the dies at the mint and so describe that dollar that people will understand it. Let us take off the emblems that have adorned it from the beginning and put on one side the picture of the horse leech, and under the picture let it be written as in Proverbs, 'Give, give, give,' and on the other side of the gold dollar let us put the picture of an open grave, and above it let us write as in Proverbs, 'It sayeth not, it is enough.' [Great applause and laughter.] I find that the people who like the gold standard are very much pleased with it, but I am glad to say that the number of people who like the gold standard is growing less every day, even in New-England. [Great applause and cheers.]

CHEERED IN WORCESTER.

Bryan Forced, However, to Face Some Very Hostile Decorations.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 people, crowded together in Salem Square, heard a short speech from William J. Bryan to-day. Mr. Bryan reached Worcester just before 3 o'clock, and was cheered by a throng of several thousand at the Union station. He entered a carriage with Eugene Moriarty, one of Worcester's representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature; Alexander Troup of New-Haven, and George Fred Williams. A band led the way to the square.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a temporary stand. Behind him was the big building of William H. Burns, an underwear manufacturer, who had lavishly decorated his establishment with emblems showing hostility to the Democratic candidate. Pictures of Washington and Lincoln were conspicuous, with a number of placards bearing protection and gold legends. There was a big portrait of McKinley, with an American flag as its background, while corresponding to it was the red standard of Anarchy, with Bryan's portrait on it. The application was marked. It was known that the display would be made, and there had been talk of a hostile demonstration, but none occurred. Mr. Bryan saw the decorations, but made no reference to them. He was presented by Mr. Moriarty, and loud cheers came from the crowd when he stepped forward.

Returning to the station at the conclusion of his speech, he found there a big crowd. People pressed around the rear car shouting for the candidate. The cheers that came when he went out upon the platform were heartier than those at Salem Square. It was 4:14 when the train drew out, followed by loud shouting.

During the course of his speech at the square, he said:

"I read a poem written by a coal miner in Pennsylvania that contained more political economy than any gold man has yet put in any speech of the campaign. He drew an illustration from his own business. He said in his poem, 'What miner would work in a mine with a single shaft?' The gold men want us to work in a mine with a single shaft, and they hold control of that shaft.

"If the people here depended on one spring of water and it was owned by one person, what would be the result? There would be one person who would not know what hard times were. Others would suffer, but that one would be free. He would take advantage of their necessaries, and skim the cream off the milk.

"Free coinage is stronger in Massachusetts to-day than ever before. The silver sentiment is wider than it is high, and when it blows over it will be higher than ever. If our forefathers intended a favorable to do the thinking for the many, then they would have them do the voting. But our forefathers thought all the people had a right to think and express themselves on the subject. Your minds were given you to use. Study the question and let your ballots record your opinion. I will not submit the decision of this question to the dictation of foreign Governments."

SILVER MEN TRY TO EXPLAIN.

They Very Much Dislike the Reports from Illinois and Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The silver Democrats have taken up the report recently printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES concerning the canvass made in several doubtful States by a firm of investment brokers, which showed those States apparently safe for sound money. National Committeeman Johnson of the silver headquarters said:

"The firm sent out inquiries to 4,000 correspondents, representing so many banking and investment companies in Illinois. It received about 1,200 answers and it is fair to presume that the answers received were from those who were in favor of the perpetuation of the gold standard and the election of Mr. McKinley.

"There were 117 bank cashiers who reported that in their opinion, from present indications, the Democratic vote in their county next November would be less than it was in 1894, and that the free-silver tendencies were on the decrease. There were 86 bank cashiers who reported that in their opinion there would be an increase in the Democratic vote in November as compared with the Democratic vote of 1894, and 39 bank officials were of the opinion that there would be no change. Therefore it will be seen that even among bank officials, while 117 believe the McKinley outlook favorable, 116 believe it unfavorable.

"In Minnesota the firm sent out about 4,000 inquiries to its correspondents—all bankers—and received about 400 replies. These were of the same nature as those received from Illinois. In Minnesota these correspondents evidently forgot the Populist Party in their estimates. They say nothing of 80,000 Populist votes cast in 1894, and nothing about the great Republican silver defection led by John A. Lind and Congressman Towne. They also forget to mention that two years ago Doran, Lawler, and Hill, the three leading Democrats in Minnesota, favored and worked for the election of Knute Nelson, the Republican nominee for Governor.

"It will be seen that only one-tenth of these country banking correspondents replied to the inquiries, while of those who did reply only one-half were of the opinion that the Democratic vote would be less than it was in 1894, while the other half were of the opinion that it would be greater, or that there would be no change. This report, it must be remembered, comes from bankers—a class which is hostile to Mr. Bryan."

MR. HESING'S GOOD WORK.

The Chicago Postmaster to Take the Stump for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Postmaster Hesing, one of the first Democrats of Illinois to revolt against the Chicago platform and nominees, will take the stump for sound money, under the direction of the American Honest Money League, which has done some effective work along non-partisan lines ever since the Silver National Convention. Mr. Hesing is owner and publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, the foremost German newspaper in the West, and is respected greatly and known widely both among the German and native-born citizens of the State. Mr. Hesing will begin his work by making two addresses at Centralia, Ill., speaking in German in the afternoon and in English at night. He will address the Germans of Chicago at Central Music Hall Oct. 1. All of Mr. Hesing's addresses will relate to the currency question. But what the Postmaster wants to do most of all is to expose the fallacies of the other planks in the Popocrat platform. He wants to defend civil service, the courts, and the other Government institutions which were included in the raking over contained in the platform. He will deliver an address Oct. 10 about the wage-earners; Oct. 17 he will speak on the economical situation, and Oct. 24 "Civil Service" will be the title of his speech. This series will be delivered at Central Music Hall. In the interim he will go to Racine, Wis., to make an address in German. This work of Mr. Hesing, it is believed, will do much good, especially in parts of Illinois and Wisconsin where the foreign-born citizens may be tainted with silverism. The sound-money Democrats wished him to speak for the Indianapolis ticket, but as a Federal officeholder Mr. Hesing preferred to be heard under non-partisan auspices.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Second Missouri	Democratic-R.	N. Bodine
Eleventh Massachusetts	Republican.	C. F. Sprague
Fifteenth Pennsylvania	Democratic.	C. P. Shaw

SHOT IN HIS HOST'S BED

ROGER E. COSTELLO AWAKENED WITH A BULLET WOUND.

Slept Thursday Night at the House of His Friend Dennis Reynolds in Jersey City—Several Persons Were Sleeping Near By, but None Will Admit He Heard a Pistol Report—The Wounded Man's Condition Serious.

Roger E. Costello, a produce dealer of Mullica Hill, N. J., was a guest Thursday of Dennis Reynolds, a potato dealer in Washington Market, this city. He slept in Reynolds's house, at 457 Henderson Street, Jersey City, that night.

The house is a single brick tenement, with three floors above a saloon in the basement. All the floors are arranged alike, there being six rooms on each. The front and rear are similar, with a fairly large room with two windows, and a small hall room with one window. Two dark rooms connect the parlor in front with the kitchen in the rear. The only entrances to the apartments from the hall are through the kitchen and the parlor. Mr. Reynolds's family, who occupy the first floor above John Swiatkowsky's saloon, in the basement, consists of his wife, who sleeps with him in the front hallroom; his daughter, Kate, aged seventeen, who sleeps in the dark room adjoining the parlor; his only son, Thomas, aged twenty-four, who has the adjoining room, and his brother, Frank, and a boy, Peter Fox, who sleep together in the rear hallroom.

Thursday night Mrs. Reynolds and her daughter slept away from home, and Costello slept in Mrs. Reynolds's room, while Reynolds, without undressing, except to take off his shoes, lay down on his daughter's bed. According to Reynolds's statement, it was 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he heard Costello call out: "Mr. Reynolds! Mr. Reynolds! Come to me; I am ill!" He jumped up and ran to his guest's room. The door was open and Costello was leaning against the jamb.

"What's the matter?" he asked. Costello replied: "Some one has shot me." Reynolds struck a match and saw blood coming from the bosom of Costello's shirt. He helped him back to the bed, and then, stopping only to put on a pair of shoes—he took Costello's in his hurry—he summoned aid from the police.

An ambulance took the wounded man to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had been shot in the right breast and that a bullet was imbedded in his left lung. Mr. Costello is twenty-nine years old and of a vigorous constitution, and the doctors at the hospital say that he has just a chance to live. They failed in their attempt to extract the bullet. His condition is very serious, and Mrs. Costello, who was summoned from her home by the news of his injuries, passed the day at his bedside.

Thomas Reynolds Missing.

In the meantime the police took possession of Reynolds's apartments and arrested Dennis and Frank Reynolds, Peter Fox, and John Scanlon, whom they found asleep on the floor in Frank Reynolds's room. There was no trace of Thomas Reynolds, although his bed, which was neatly made when his mother left the house, showed signs of having been occupied. Chief of Police Murphy questioned his prisoners closely and decided that none of them knew anything about the shooting. He released Frank Reynolds and Fox and kept the others, not, he explained, as prisoners, but as witnesses if necessity should arise to hold an inquest.

The police searched for Thomas Reynolds all yesterday, but could not find him. There is no evidence against him, but his absence and the fact that he quarreled with his father on Thursday make some suspicious. The theory that young Reynolds fired the shot not knowing Costello was sleeping on his father's bed was presented to Chief Murphy. The Chief said: "We want facts, not theories. There is absolutely no evidence against the lad. We only want him to tell us where he spent last night."

Whoever wounded Mr. Costello must have been familiar with the flat and must have had a key to one of the two doors. The window of the hallroom where he slept was shut when the police arrived, and the powder stains on his shirt show that the shot was fired at close range.

Dennis Reynolds is well known in Jersey City. He is a hard worker, with a faculty for making money and friends, and is well to do. He is a heavy drinker, and has been arrested many times for being drunk. He was released from the Jersey City Prison, where he was confined three days, at noon on Thursday, and previous to that he was for six weeks an inmate of the Inebriates' Home on Fort Hamilton, L. I.

Thomas Reynolds dislikes his father's business. He worked for him for some years, but father and son were never on very good terms. Thomas Reynolds has been out of employment for about three months. He was at dinner with his mother Thursday when his father reached home after his brief incarceration in the city prison. The men quarreled, and the son left the house in a fit of anger about 5 o'clock P. M., half an hour after Reynolds had left it to go to his store, on Grand Street.

Costello Goes to Reynolds's Home.

At his store Reynolds met Costello and asked him to go over to Long Island to look at some potatoes that were for sale there, and Costello promised to go next morning. Costello had frequently staid over night at the Reynolds flat, and he accepted Reynolds's invitation to sleep there that night. They reached the house in time for supper, and the visitor was assigned to the best bedroom. Reynolds had had several drinks and was noisily hospitable. Costello wrote three letters, which Mrs. Reynolds mailed for him when she and Kate left the house, and then he went to bed. Reynolds sat drinking until about 9 o'clock with his brother and Scanlon. All the men are early risers, having to be at the market by 4 o'clock, and consequently all go to bed early. None of them heard any unusual noise during the night, and, except Reynolds, none of them knew anything about the shooting until aroused by the police.

At the hospital Chief Murphy questioned Costello. He said he was awakened by a sharp pain in his stomach. Believing that he had eaten what he called for Mrs. Reynolds, forgetting that he was occupying her room. He saw no one in his room. All his money and clothing were as he left them when he went to bed, and he had no theory to advance.

There was no question of suicide. Even if Costello had shot himself, he could not have hidden the pistol. The window of his room was closed when the police searched the flat, and the wire mosquito guard was nailed to the window frame and could not be raised. Reynolds was never known to possess a revolver, and, notwithstanding his many drunken scrapes, is not a quarrelsome man. The whole affair is a mystery, and had young Reynolds been found sleeping in his bed, the police would not have known where to look for a clue to Mr. Costello's assailant. As it is, they are searching for young Reynolds.

Gifts to Baptist Churches.

The will of Eliza Cooper, who died Aug. 11, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate consists of real estate worth $20,000 and $870 in personal property. The testatrix left $3,000 to the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and a like sum to the Baptist Church at Nanuet, N. Y. Of forty cousins only one received anything. This was J. H. H. Blauvelt of Brooklyn, who was given $1,000. The residue of the estate is left to ten persons, friends and relatives of the testatrix.

MERCY FOR YOUNG RABENECK.

Sentence Suspended on His Plea of Guilty—Passage to Europe Given.

Joseph B. Rabeneck, who was indicted by the September Grand Jury for highway robbery, was tried before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and was treated with mercy.

His pathetic story had touched the hearts of the Grand Jurors, who recommended that the Court accept a plea of guilty of petit larceny.

Rabeneck, on Aug. 29, snatched a pocketbook containing $2 from a woman at Church and Vesey Streets.

He came to this country from Germany six months ago, having left his father's house on account of a quarrel over the marriage question. He was in love with a young girl, and wanted to marry her, but was opposed by his parents.

He had been reared in luxury, and he was not fitted to support himself. After a long search, he finally found a position as bartender in a down-town saloon in this city. But in a few weeks he was out of employment, and found himself penniless in the streets. He vainly sought for employment, and when suffering the pangs of starvation he committed the theft for which he was arrested.

Before his case came on trial two of the Grand Jurors inquired into his story, and consulted with the German Consul General, August Feigel, and representatives of the prominent German societies. All united with the jurors in asking the Court for clemency.

Judge Fitzgerald accepted the young man's plea of guilty of petit larceny, and suspended sentence.

"I trust this will be a warning to you for the remainder of your life," he said. "Remember that an unblemished character is the greatest title to nobility, and the loftiest aristocracy is that of the upright and virtuous. You have had a narrow escape from the stamp of felon, and I believe you to be naturally honest. You now will have a chance to retrieve your misstep."

The jurymen collected $15 among themselves and presented it to Rabeneck. This action overcame the young man, and weeping, he thanked his benefactors and promised to return to Germany.

Passage to Europe was offered to young Rabeneck by Hermann Oelrichs of the North German Lloyd Line, and he will sail to-day for Bremen.

Bainbridge Pleaded Guilty of Forgery

William Bainbridge, seventy-six years old, who gave his address at a Bowery lodging house, pleaded guilty in Part 1., General Sessions, to a charge of forgery. Bainbridge says he is a Quaker. He is the first of that persuasion to be arraigned in Sessions to answer a criminal charge in the memory of the oldest clerk. The old man realized $7 by his forgery. He told Justice Fitzgerald he committed the crime to save himself from starvation. He was remanded for sentence.

ADDING TO GOLD RESERVE.

More of the Yellow Metal Deposited at the Sub-Treasury.

The Government gold reserve gained $1,600,000 yesterday from deposits of imported gold at the Sub-Treasury. The total amount deposited was $2,700,000, but only $1,600,000 was exchanged for legal tenders. All the gold deposited was brought over on the steamship Normannia.

The consignments were as follows: $2,069,000 to Lazard Frères, $500,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 to the Bank of Montreal, and $250,000 to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The principal deposits at the Sub-Treasury were made by Lazard Frères and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Lazard Frères will receive $1,500,000 of the yellow metal on the steamship Augusta Victoria and $600,000 on La Bourgogne. These two consignments will bring the total amount of gold imported by this one firm up to $16,350,000.

There is reason to believe that several more shipments of gold will be made from London within the next ten days, in spite of the action of the Bank of England in increasing its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. About $200,000 in American gold eagles was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for export to this country.

The New-York Produce Exchange Bank deposited $100,000 gold in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. There were several withdrawals of currency from the Sub-Treasury during the day, for shipment to Southern points. The aggregate amount transferred was about $135,000.

On the steamship Lucania, which will sail for Europe to-day, there will be 680,000 ounces of silver, and 75,000 Mexican dollars, shipped as follows: M. Guggenheim's Sons, 200,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 150,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 120,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay, 100,000 ounces and 75,000 Mexican dollars; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 95,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 15,000 ounces.

Gold Received at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived yesterday, brought eighty-five boxes of English sovereigns, valued at $2,125,000. Of these, forty-five boxes went to the Anglo-California Bank and forty boxes to the London and Paris Bank of San Francisco. All this gold will be turned over to the mint and recoined into American twenty-dollar gold pieces. Great quantities of wheat have been shipped from here to Australia, and in consequence the balance of trade has been greatly against that country. Hence the shipments of gold to San Francisco.

A TEAPOT FOR THE MAYOR.

One of Silver from an Ohio Admirer of Col. Strong.

Mayor Strong found at his office, in the City Hall, yesterday morning, a package containing a small silver teapot, with this inscription on one side: "Cold Tea." A note accompanying the teapot said:

"I have just returned from the West. An admirer of yours in Cincinnati, a thoroughgoing Ohio man, requested that I would bring with me a present to you with his good wishes and compliments."

The Mayor would not give the name of the sender of the note.

A messenger arrived from Tiffany's soon after the receipt of the teapot and handed the Mayor a small package containing a silver disk about two inches in diameter. On one side was inscribed: "776 1-3 grains of silver 900-1000 fine. The equivalent of one gold dollar in value. July, 1896."

Flatlanders Want Through Cars.

The residents of Flatlands, Brooklyn's Thirty-second Ward, are angry because the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company took the through cars off its Flatbush Avenue route at the close of the Summer season.

Passengers from the Flatlands are now dumped at the Manhattan Beach crossing, and have to take another car in order to get into Brooklyn and to the bridge.

A petition was circulated yesterday, which requests a restoration of the through car service. If that does no good, the citizens will besiege President Rossiter in his office, and if he will not give them a better service they will try the courts.

Among those in the movement are Terrence Curley, Eugene Wedman, Alfred Wiehl, Edward Hornbostl, with offices in this city, and ex-Judge Elias Hendrickson, ex-Supervisor John L. Ryder, and every prominent resident in the district.

DELAYS IN SCHOOL WORK

BOARD OF EDUCATION UNABLE TO PAY THE CONTRACTORS.

Failure to Issue Bonds, It Is Held, Is Responsible for the Trouble—Four Buildings Still Closed to Pupils—Lack of Heating Apparatus May Bring About a Complication in Two Places—Plans of Supt. Jasper to Relieve Pressure.

The failure to sell bonds, from the proceeds of which the contractors engaged in making extensions, alterations, and repairs to the school buildings are to be paid, has caused a great deal of delay in the work.

The Board of Education has been unable in several instances to satisfy the claims of the contractors, who, cramped for means, have been reluctant to continue the work, as they were compelled to borrow money to pay for material and the wages of their men.

Under the urging of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, however, matters have so far progressed that yesterday there were but four of the school buildings still closed to pupils. These were Grammar School No. 37, in Eighty-seventh Street, near Lexington Avenue; Grammar School No. 16, in Thirteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues; Primary School No. 25, 180 Wooster Street, and Primary School No. 43, in East One Hundred and Forty-third treet, near Alexander Avenue.

Mr. Snyder said that he was confident that the grammar school in West Thirteenth Street and the primary schools in Wooster Street and in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street would be open for the reception of pupils Monday. There was but little prospect, however, that the grammar school in Eighty-seventh Street would be open before Dec. 1. An extension containing twelve additional classrooms is being built to this schoolhouse, and the work has been delayed owing to complaints that the building was unsafe.

Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings had the building inspected and ordered certain alterations in the plans so as to remove any cause of complaint. This resulted in a change in the plans, and the contractor refused to proceed, as the changes were not called for in the original contract. The matter is now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel for adjustment. There were 1,700 pupils on the roll of this school when it closed, and it is estimated that a thousand of these are not now attending school.

A peculiar condition confronts the Board of Education in relation to Grammar School No. 49, in East Thirty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and Primary School No. 30, at 143 Baxter Street. Contracts were made for extensive repairs to these buildings, which included a thorough overhauling of the heating apparatus. Blake & Williams hold the contracts for heating. The contractors for the other repairs completed their work in time for the opening of the schools, but Blake & Williams notified the board that they would suspend work unless they were paid the amounts already due on their contracts. The workmen were withdrawn and the steam pipes were left either disconnected or unset.

Superintendent Snyder informed Commissioner Little, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, of this peculiar state of affairs, and called his attention to the fact that although these schools were opened, they would have to be closed as soon as the cold weather sets in, as there is no means of heating the buildings. President Maclay has sent a communication on the subject to Controller Fitch. It will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Monday.

The Board of Estimate will also be again asked to authorize the issue of schoolhouse bonds for the purchase of the following sites: In East Forty-seventh Street, Madison and Henry Streets, Ogden Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; West Thirty-fifth and West Thirty-sixth Streets, East Broadway, Scammel, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets; East Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, Grove and Bedford Streets, 235 East Thirty-seventh Street, 357 West Eighteenth Street, and East One Hundred and Fourth and East One Hundred and Fifth Streets, at an aggregate cost of $962,036.

City Superintendent Jasper proposes to ask the Board of Education for authority to establish districts about the school buildings, and to require children to attend the school nearest their homes.

"There are hundreds of children, perhaps thousands, whose parents have a preference for certain schools," said Mr. Jasper yesterday, "and these parents send their children far from their homes to distant schools. Some parents wish to have their children as pupils in schools where they themselves received their education. This is, of course, a very pretty and commendable sentiment, but, in effect, in many cases, it works to the exclusion of children from schools. There are hundreds of children who live far up town, who leave the neighborhood for schools where there are plenty of vacant sittings and go down town to schools which are overcrowded.

"We have no authority now to transfer a pupil to the school nearest his home, so as to make room for another child. If the districts were authorized they could be formed according to the population contiguous to the school, and might be contracted or expanded according to circumstances. I believe that in this way many children now excluded from the schools might be accommodated."

The Superintendent is having a table compiled showing the schools in which there are vacant sittings, and the schools from which children have been excluded. Under the by-laws of the board classes are restricted to sixty children, as this number is deemed as many as a teacher can properly look after. Superintendent Jasper said that he would ask the board to suspend this by-law in cases where the classrooms have seating capacity exceeding sixty, and where the air space is sufficient for more pupils.

Jersey City's Crowded Schools.

The report of School Superintendent Snyder of Jersey City for the first week of the new school year shows that many of the schools are overcrowded. At twelve of the schools 945 children were refused admission, and in seven of the schools there are 901 children who are only allowed to attend half-day sessions. One-half of the children attend in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon, this being deemed better than to allow one-half to attend both sessions and deny the other half admission, as would have to be done otherwise.

The number of seats in all the schools is 20,783, while the number of pupils registered is 21,772, which is an increase of 1,308 over last year.

The crowding is entirely in the primary departments, there being many vacant seats in the grammar departments. Arrangements will be made next week, wherever it is possible, to utilize these seats for primary pupils.

Old Tenement Set Afire.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the old tenement 19 Union Street, Brooklyn. At the time there were forty persons sleeping in the building. The inmates got out without trouble, except Remito Pensilmo, thirty-one years old, who lived on the second floor. He was pushed out of a window. His ankle was broken and he received other injuries.

A quantity of kindling wood over which kerosene oil had been poured had been placed under the stairs leading to the second floor. Fire Marshal Brymer is investigating.

ROBBED IN THE NORTH WOODS.

Veltfort and Lightman Tell of Their Experience with Highwaymen.

Herman Veltfort and Joseph Lightman, whose outing in the Adirondacks was spoiled by three highwaymen, have just returned to their home, 409 West Nineteenth Street, with empty purses but a kitful of experience. They left this city on Thursday last, expecting to camp out in the North Woods for two weeks.

"We took with us," said Mr. Veltfort yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "a tent which cost us $2 and utensils for cooking and eating, and were armed with a rifle and two revolvers. We went to Troy by boat, and then by the Adirondack Railroad to North Creek, where we arrived Saturday morning. We walked several miles from the railroad station until we reached a hill in the woods, where we decided to pitch our tent. That was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"We set up the tent and built a fire, and made ready to cook something, when I suggested that we take a walk around and see what sort of a place we were in. We had our revolvers in our pockets, and Lightman carried the rifle to shoot any game that we might come across. We were strolling along a path when three men whose faces were concealed behind handkerchiefs jumped out from behind some bushes. One was tall and slender, but the two others were short and muscular. The tall man leveled a revolver at us, and the others held revolvers at their waists.

"'Hands up!' said the leader.

"They were so close to us that Lightman had no chance to use his rifle, and one of the men stepped behind him and wrested it from him. Our revolvers were in our pockets. There was nothing for us to do but obey. While two kept their revolvers leveled at us the third went through our pockets.

"We had $20 in cash between us, and the robbers took all but 74 cents. They also took our revolvers and knives. When they were satisfied we had nothing more of value the leader said: 'All right; you can go now,' and then the three men walked back into the woods.

"We didn't have much sleep that night, and as soon as the sun rose we quit. We left the tent standing, and a few other things that were too heavy to carry, and started to walk to Saratoga, fifty-six miles distant."

The police at Saratoga fed and lodged the young men and procured them railroad passage to this city.

PLAN OF CANAL PROTECTION.

Complaint Against the Cataract General Electric Company.

A Canal Protective Association has been formed in Buffalo for the purpose of resisting the alleged encroachments of the Cataract General Electric Power and Conduit Company on the towpath of the Erie Canal.

John Gilmore Boyd of this city has been engaged as counsel to the association, and he has written to Attorney General Hancock at Albany asking that such official action be taken as "shall forthwith restrain and prevent further interference with the free use of the canal."

Mr. Boyd informs the Attorney General that he has received information to the effect that the Cataract Power and Conduit Company is now at work tearing up the towpath of the Erie Canal within the blue line, in the City of Buffalo, and is also setting electric poles on the bank of the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda, thereby seriously interfering with navigators in the use of the canal.

This action of the company Mr. Boyd maintains is in violation of the provisions of Section 8 of Article VII. of the State Constitution, which says in part: "The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, the Cayuga and Senaca Canal, or the Black River Canal, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever."

The Cataract Company is digging a trench 4,200 feet long in the Erie Canal towpath by permission of the State Superintendent of Public Works, who obtains his authority from a special act of the Legislature. The members of the Canal Protective Association contend that the special act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, and they want the Attorney General to have the matter tested in court. Mr. Boyd proposes to go to Albany some time next week to consult with Attorney General Hancock.

HARRISONS IN BROOKLYN.

Were Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Berri at the Union League Club.

An informal reception was given to ex-President and Mrs. Harrison at the Union League Clubhouse, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They were the especial guests of William Berri, President of the club.

It was not known to many that Gen. Harrison was in town, but he and Mrs. Harrison arrived in Brooklyn Thursday evening, and were driven to the home of Mr. Berri, 401 Grand Avenue. They spent the evening at Mr. Berri's, and he arranged for a luncheon for his guests at the clubhouse and invited a few of his personal friends to be present.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Berri drove through Prospect Park yesterday afternoon and arrived at the clubhouse in Bedford Avenue about 3 o'clock. At that time there were in the clubhouse to meet them Mr. and Mrs. George A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Congressman and Mrs. Francis H. Wilson, Senator and Mrs. George A. Brush, Gen. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pate, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Seamans, Mrs. Benjamin F. Blair, Thomas Fitchie, Murat Halstead, Charles White, and Cecil Hastings. Luncheon was served at 3:30 o'clock. No speeches were made.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison will remain in this city for a week, and in a few days will become the guests of Whitelaw Reid.

CIVIL SERVICE IN DANGER.

Brooklyn Aldermen Have Power to Withhold Necessary Funds.

The Brooklyn Aldermen scored a victory over the Civil Service Commission of that city yesterday.

The Civil Service Commission asked for $25,000 to carry on the work of its department for the ensuing year, and the Board of Estimate cut this to $15,000, Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, approving on condition that the amount should not be cut any more.

When the matter got before the Budget Committee of the Aldermen the committee cut down the $15,000 appropriation to $5,000, and then the Civil Service Commission, through Mr. Orr, took the case into the Supreme Court and applied for a writ of mandamus to restrain the Board of Aldermen from adopting the report of the Budget Committee.

After argument before Justice Dickey Monday, a temporary writ was granted, and the Aldermen were compelled to adjourn their meeting without passing the report.

Justice Dickey yesterday rendered his decision. It is against the Civil Service Commission. He says, however, that he is confident the commission needs the $15,000, and leaves it to the Aldermen to act, as it is a part of their official duty.

IAN MACLAREN IN TOWN

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH MINISTER AND AUTHOR ARRIVES.

His Plans for a Brief Visit in This Country—Wants to Study Municipal Government, Especially in New Western Cities—Talks of His Literary Work in View, American Books, and the English Clergy in Politics.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson and Mrs. Watson arrived in this city yesterday morning on the steamship Germania. The Scotch clergyman and author looks a bluff, hearty type of the land of the thistle. He has a massive head, with fine brow and broad, strong jaws. His face is almost round, but sidewhiskers give it a British look. His hair is light brown, almost sandy. He wears no mustache or beard.

The first impression that the Scotchman makes upon an American is decidedly Scotch. His accent and intonation is not English, but is Scotch pure and simple. His "r's" are "burred" and there is that broadness in his tones and words that is attractively Scottish in flavor. In explaining his accuracy in handling the dialect of his own country, although he has been away from Scotland for sixteen years, he also explained his own accent.

"The Scotch dialect," he said, "bites deep. If you speak it once, you will speak it always. You can tell a Scotchman ten miles off if you can get him to pronounce an 'r.'"

When asked about his first impressions, he said that he felt "a deep thrill of emotion when he saw the statue of Liberty," as he is a friend of the United States. "The friendship between Great Britain and the United States," he declared, "cannot be broken."

"How long have you been away from Scotland?" he was asked.

"I went to Liverpool in 1880, and have therefore been away from Scotland for sixteen years. I write the dialect entirely from memory, and find that it never grows indistinct in my mind. It bites too deep for that."

"Have you any literary work in hand?"

"Yes, I am now publishing my third work in fiction. It is called 'Kate Carnegie.' I have done some work, you know, in theology. My one book is 'The Mind of the Master.' In 'Kate Carnegie' I get away from the glen folk and enter a new field for me. My heroine is the daughter of a squire, and the story is of the life among that class in Scotland. I have curtailed the dialect, and the book will be found easier reading than 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.'"

"Do you bring in any of your old characters?"

"Only a few. Carmichael, Drumtochty, and Margaret Howe are brought into my new story, though they are, of course, minor characters in it. There is more description of Scottish scenes in 'Kate Carnegie' than in my other stories."

"One thing that I wish to observe," said Dr. Watson, "is the form and methods of your municipal governments, especially in the new cities of the West, which had so many guides by which to organize their own governments. I wish to study the City of Chicago, as a type of your great cities of rapid growth."

His mention of Dr. Parkhurst as a traveling companion suggested the question as to the part taken in politics by the English clergy.

"We have two parties in the Church; one believes in taking politics into the pulpit and the other and the larger thinks the pulpit no place for politics. I belong to the latter party. We could not discuss your silver question, or any factional issue, but would leave it to the voters. Our idea is that Sunday is a day of peace, and we do not wish to discuss such burning questions as would rob our congregations of their peace of mind on their only day of rest.

"Of course, there is a higher order of politics, dissociated from party and faction, on which depends good government and the protection of society. We do not

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

A little reaction at the close of the day's business was the only exceptional feature in to-day's stock market. Every conspicuous stock dealt in scored an advance. The bull feeling has widely extended. It has become as fashionable to buy for an advance as only a little while ago it was popular to sell promiscuously for a decline.

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The new spirit is undoubtedly the right spirit, in the judgment of the most conservative people on Wall Street, but none the less these same authorities are inclined at the moment to look askance upon some of the methods obtaining in quarters where advances in quotations are sought wholly regardless of the warrant of intrinsic values.

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It developed yesterday that one group of traders who were caught short of stocks half a dozen points or more below present prices have rushed to cover at a heavy loss, and are already on the bull side, vociferously proclaiming that everything ought now to go rushing upward. Such support is hardly a valuable accession. The voice of the bull is only a sham; the heart of the bear stays there still.

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The fight of the Sugar Trust factions goes on. There was an advance in market figures to-day—a rise of 2 points and half of it maintained. Some features of this contest are remarkable. Both sides are affecting to be officially directed. Both sides are using brokers who usually are conspicuous when operations undoubtedly go on for the account of important insiders. This possibly is only one of the pretenses which professional speculators always make so much of, but it may turn out to be, on one side, at least, the plain, straightforward transaction of operators who are inclined to the gospel of Mr. Jay Gould, that the easiest way to fool Wall Street is to tell Wall Street the truth.

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Manhattan Elevated stock, next to Sugar Trust, was most prominent in the day's transactions. Over 13,000 shares were dealt in, and the price was put up close to 90, and even with a closing reaction it scored a net advance of 1 per cent. In this stock there were specially clear indications of an extensive covering of short contracts at the top.

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Wall Street has been treated to many loudly proclaimed confidences as to the wonderful progress toward new prosperity being made by the Manhattan Elevated property, but few veteran stock-market observers have based their bullishness on that sort of thing. That has been too much an echo of bunko, hippodromed over and over in times past. The real reason for bullishness on Manhattan has been that certain reckless Stock Exchange plungers got short of the stock something like a dozen points below the present price, and Mr. Russell Sage has been dallying with them. Now most of them have settled—and probably we shall hear much less about suddenly increased earnings, traction consolidations, and similar cheerful developments calculated to make shorts unhappy.

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It is the noticeable feature of stock-market sentiment at the moment that conservative authorities are counseling prudence in market operations. They believe in the present market. They look for developments that will be encouraging to all business interests. They even go far enough to declare that with the election over and Mr. McKinley elected, we will be sure of an old-fashioned business boom. But they advise cautiousness in taking preliminary risks. There is a speculative element in the market just at present which seems to them to suggest reasons for investors making haste slowly. Professional speculators, they apprehend, have a trifle too large a finger in the Wall Street pie.

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These advisers of prudence, looking for a smart reaction in quotations, say frankly that such a reaction will only strengthen their faith in the market's quality. Nowhere is there anybody of financial consequence who fails to perceive and admit that a sweeping change for the better has come into all business conditions.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Manhattan	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Met. Traction	3¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable.	.5	Minn. Iron	3
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf. when issued.	¾	Mo. Pacific	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Nat. Lead	1
Can. Southern	½	N. J. Central	¾
Central Pacific	⅞	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Or. S. L. & U. N.	
Chicago Gas	⅝	t. r., all in. pd.	3¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Leather	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Gt. Northern pf.	11	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash	½
Ill. Steel Co.	4¼	West. Union	⅞

DECLINED.

Laclede Gas	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	St. P. 1st Southw. Div.	1¾
Ann Arbor 1st	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	4½
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1⅝
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅝
Cons. Gas Chi. 1st	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, L. F.	3
Kan. Pac. Cons.	2	U. Pac. 1st of 1898, xc.	4
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1	U. S. Cord. 1st	2
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	2
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., fr.	1	Wabash deb. B	1¼
St. L. Southwest. 1st.	4½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
St. L. Southwest. 2d.	2½		
St. P. 1st Chi. & Mo. Riv. 5s	1½		

DECLINED.

Flint & P. M. 1st, Pt. H. Div.	1¼		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time continued to show a disposition toward easier rates. The greater part of the demand was for short periods, but lenders were offering funds for six months and longer. Rates were 6 per cent. on a gold note on mixed collateral, and 6 per cent. and a currency note on dividend-paying securities. Commercial paper was in fair demand, and sales were reported to have been made at 7 per cent., which is decidedly below the price recently asked.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $77,091,167; balances, $4,195,749; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $264,413.

Money on call in London, 1¼ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was not materially changed. There was a slightly increased demand and some falling off in the supply of bills, causing a slightly firmer tendency. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted as 5.21⅛ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅛, to 95¾. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 30½; Illinois Central, ½, to 92; Reading, ¼, to 9¼; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 15; St. Paul, ⅛, to 74; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 42¼. Atchison sold at 12⅝ and Erie at 13¾. British consols declined ⅝, to 109¼ for both money and the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The fours, 1925, advanced ½; the fours, 1907, coupon, ⅛, and the fours, 1907, registered, and the fives ¼. The sales were $222,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 116¼@116¾; $20,000 do. at 116⅝, seller 20 flat, and $3,500 fours, 1925, registered, at 116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	...
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	109
4s, r., 1925	116½	117
4s, c., 1925	116½	117
5s, r., 1904	111	111½
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 57.

WHEAT BOOM AND GOLD IMPORTS.

The further bulge in the price of wheat yesterday, amounting to over 2 cents a bushel in the December future, again started the Stock Exchange bears talking in their old strain. According to their predictions high wheat prices meant a stop to the foreign buying of that product and a corresponding stop to American gold imports. The high price would induce the farmers to hold their grain in hope of a further rise, they aver, and this would make railroad earnings smaller and would retard the return of currency from the West to the New-York banks. The effect which this advance in wheat would have on the stock market, according to these bears, were many and varied, and a slump in prices was imminent.

But in opposition to these professionally lugubrious opinions, the big grain-dealing houses had other views to express. Whether they believed the advance real or artificial, they could not see anything more than the possibility of a temporary suspension in foreign buying. They did not believe that the movement from the West would be at all disturbed, and they could see no reason why the stock market should be adversely affected.

James G. Marshall of McIntyre & Wardwell, said: "The advance in wheat seems to me to be a natural one, coming directly from the relations of the demand to the supply. The higher quotations may stop foreign buying for a while, but it will only be temporary, because it will take the foreigners some time to digest what they have already bought. But they will need more, and they will have to buy it at any price. They need American wheat, and they will have to send more gold to get it. This advance in prices has not affected the movement from the West and does not seem likely to. Regarding wheat prices, there is liable to be some reaction. The advance has been, we think, a little too rapid and a little too forced. But ultimately prices will go higher."

Elisha C. Hibbard of Robert Lindblom & Co., said: "The foreign buying may be stopped for a while, but foreign gold will continue to come here until the wheat already bought is paid for, and by that time there will probably be more foreign purchasing. This rise in price should have the effect of pacifying the farmers and wheeling them into the McKinley column. If they are getting the benefit of this advance they should stop crying low prices."

L. G. Quinlin of L. G. Quinlin & Co. said: "Wheat is advancing on its merits. It is worth 75 cents a bushel, and I believe it will go there before Christmas. The higher prices will probably lessen the amount of foreign buying for a short time, but it cannot do so permanently. The foreigners must buy wheat in this market because Russia has none to sell to them. They must pay high prices for it because we cannot give them all they need. They must buy it here; they must pay good prices, and they must send on more gold to pay for it."

Mr. E. H. Myers of Theodore W. Myers & Co. said: "There is a big bull pool in wheat that has started the price up. The advance is not artificial because it is worth intrinsically what it is quoted at. There is very little outside speculation in it, and the bulk of it seems to be in strong hands. No matter what the price is, it will have no permanent effect on the foreign buying. Europe must come here for her wheat, and she must pay our prices for it. And her gold must be sent here to get it."

NEW CONDITIONS TELLING.

Mr. Luther P. Tucker of Buckhout, Davis & Co. talked most bullishly yesterday of the financial situation and outlook. Mr. Tucker said:

"There is no reason why prices should not keep going up. There will necessarily be reactions and slight declines, but everything is pointing one way, and I believe we will see very much higher quotations before the election.

"McKinley's victory is assured; confidence is rapidly returning; money is easing all the time; the general situation is improving all around. Why should stocks go down? The turning point was reached when Mr. Morgan got his syndicate going. Since that time prices have been on the advance. Since that time fear of Bryan's election has been on the wane. Since that time there has been an entire change in public sentiment.

"There is considerable more speculation, and as the situation improves outside interest in the stock market is increasing. And this speculation is all on the bull side. This must tell on prices. A lot of room traders cannot keep stocks down when there is every prospect of a great revival in the country and when public sentiment is all against them."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its review of the coal and iron trades, (a recognized authority,) will say to-day:

"The condition of the anthracite coal trade shows no change during the past week. Retailers have done a better business, as was to be expected, the cool weather convincing the consumers that coal is a necessity at present prices as much as it was a year ago at lower rates. The activity of the retailers is only temporary, however, and will hardly be felt by the producers. These report that trade along the line is improving, and is much better than at tidewater. It is also said that a great deal of the coal mined is still going West. A greater demand is arising for chestnut coal, but egg and stove are still the sizes most sought after. The small steam sizes are selling very slowly. The output for September, it is thought, will be about 3,755,000 tons, but the official returns after Oct. 1 may show a shortage from these figures.

"The September schedule of prices is as follows: $4 for broken, $4.25 for egg and chestnut, and $4.50 for stove.

"The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade continues dull, though the producers seem to get enough orders to keep the mines going on a reduced tonnage. Some of the mill owners have been making threats because they have not been able to put in their supply of coal this year at last year's figures, but they must remember that the prices of last year did not, in some instances, return a new dollar for an old one, and that this year the margin of profit is not yet a fair one. The consumers, on what orders they place with producers at the present time, are striving for delivered prices, but producers do not like to make quotations in that shape.

"Ocean freights are advancing somewhat, and this may bring some orders into the market, consignees striving to get the lower freight rates. The tonnages for the year are not much behind last year's business, although the long drought and other causes which brought up last year's consumption make the comparison unfair. The combination has its regular meetings, but from all that an outsider can learn there is not much done except to discuss the general market.

"In the iron trade the general market is still very quiet; some increase in inquiries is reported, but so far leading to but little actual business. We hear of a number of mills and a few furnaces starting up, but as a rule they have done so on a combination of small orders and faith. If more come in, they are ready; if not—well, they will be no worse off than before.

"It is reported that a good deal of discussion is going on again in the steel-billet combine, and that a reduction in prices is the subject. There may be some foundation for the rumor, but it is doubtful.

"From Pittsburg we hear of a large sale—said to be 15,000 tons—of steel scrap suitable for open-hearth stock. This is a sign of progress in one direction, certainly; at least it indicates the growing importance of the open-hearth manufacture.

"On the whole, we can report little actual improvement, but a better feeling and more hope for the future, though the conservative element in the trade prefers to hold back for the present and wait for actual results."

DUNN AND BRADSTREET'S.

The commercial agencies, in their reviews to-day, will point out the marked increase in general confidence, and will report a distinct improvement in many lines of trade.

Bradstreet's will say: "In Eastern jobbing circles the feeling is one of increased confidence. There is more doing in some staple lines, noticeably at the East and in a few Southern cities. In most other instances purchases continue for immediate wants only. There is little expectation of a general revival in business prior to election. Throughout the Central States and Northwest no material change is reported in general trade features.

"Easier conditions in the money market and the better political outlook have caused a bullish feeling and an advance in speculative stock values at New-York. The improvement is mainly on professional buying and covering of shorts, but the market tends to widen, as shown by the activity and strength of low-priced stocks."

Dun & Co. will say: "A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries, in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works, and promoted a few considerable contracts. Continuing arrivals of gold, about $31,901,550 since the movement began, have raised the Treasury reserve above $125,000,000, strengthened the banks, and relaxed the stringency in commercial loans, so that at about 1 per cent. lower rates more business was done than in three previous weeks. Hoarding is no longer reported, but some hoards are being unlocked. The movement of crops continues large, and purchases for export have advanced prices or prevented depression. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain. Increasing confidence in the political future, in the judgment of most business men, has some influence. The hesitation in business has been very real, and there is not yet time for recovery to show itself in shipments or payments."

READING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Referring to the new activity in Reading Railway securities, an activity largely reflected on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, The Philadelphia Record's financial review says:

"The demand for Reading Railroad shares and junior bonds came entirely from New-York, where the dealings in the stock reached the immense total of 52,152 shares during the day. Very little of the stock has been held in this city, and the little that was held by the speculative houses was sold to New-York yesterday. It was said that the principal purchases had been for account of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whose constituency are now satisfied that they have secured the management of the Reading properties for all time. Of course the outside element in New-York holds some of the shares, but if the proportion is as small as it is in this city it is not worth consideration. There is practically but one holder of any consequence left in Philadelphia, and he is not likely to sell even if the quotation should be advanced above par."

WALL STREET TALK.

The revival of speculative and investment sentiment here is already impressing the foreigners, and we have a renewal of the scheme to list Kafir stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange. It will not succeed for the present, at least.

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Wall Street has it that Baltimore and Ohio coal freight rates are so low that the bituminous carrying trade is demoralized.

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It is pointed out by many commission brokers that it is an encouraging sign that the low-priced stocks are receiving attention. This is only one of many broadening market signs.

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The bond market is strong in some quarters on orders that come direct from the highest financial sources in Europe.

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Prophets of demoralized railway earnings are not having the record all their own way. Of the important roads reporting yesterday, half showed increases, and this is far different from what has been freely predicted.

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To-day's bank statement was not analyzed in advance by Wall Street yesterday. This is a departure from all recent bear rules. It is true that the analysts have never known anything about what they have talked about—but that, of course, was of no special consequence. They were made to talk, and they talk, which really does small harm, for, as nobody listens any more, nobody gets tired but the talkers.

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Uncle Russell Sage has been enjoying himself with the "boys" of the Stock Exchange once more. They sold his Manhattan short around 75. They have stepped up and settled close to 90. And Mr. Sage has been amiable through it all.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,825,984, against $1,740,723 last week, and $2,888,334 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,923,628, against $1,862,002 last week, and $2,755,566 in the same week of last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
47	49	140	American Cotton Oil pf.	48½	48½	48¼	48½	+1½
6⅛	6¼	2,497	American Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+1
16	17⅛	385	American Spir. Mfg. pf.	15½	17	15½	17	+1⅛
112½	112⅝	36,210	*American Sugar Ref.	111½	113½	111	112⅝	+1⅛
99¾	100⅛	700	*American Sugar R. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛	+1⅛
90	..	100	Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	+5
64¼	64⅝	9,650	American Tobacco	63	64⅝	63	64¼	+1½
21	23	10	Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	20	20	..
12⅜	12⅝	6,845	A., T., & S. F. all in. pd.	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+¾
19⅜	19⅝	6,497	A., T.& S.F., pf., all in. pd.	18⅝	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+⅞
20½	22	157	*Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21	21	21	21	+1½
46	46½	475	Canada Southern	45¾	46	45⅝	46	+½
13¾	14¾	100	Central Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅞
14⅞	15⅛	1,945	Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15	+¼
156	160	45	Chicago & Alton	157	157	157	157	..
69⅝	69⅞	15,770	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68⅞	70⅜	68⅞	69¾	+⅜
62¼	62⅝	5,952	Chicago Gas	61⅜	62⅞	61⅜	62⅜	+⅝
72¼	72⅜	44,229	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90⅝	99¾	99¼	99¼	..
99¼	99⅝	1,856	Chi. & Northwestern	71½	72⅞	71½	72⅜	+⅝
62	62¼	5,260	Chi., R. I., & Pacific	61⅝	62⅜	61½	62⅛	+¾
26⅞	27	400	Cl., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	26½	27	26½	27	+¾
..	..	100	Cl.,Cin., Chi. & St.L. pf.	75	75	75	75	..
20½	21	3,830	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	20⅝	19	20½	+1⅛
145½	147	100	Consol. Gas Company	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	+¾
123½	124½	319	Delaware & Hudson	124	124	124	124	+1
42⅝	43	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+¼
13½	13⅝	289	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅜
18½	19	220	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+⅝
26	28	66	Evansville & Terre H.	26	26	26	26	..
..	..	100	Flint & P. Marq. pf.	35	35	35	35	..
29	29⅛	2,962	General Electric	28½	29⅝	28½	29	+⅝
118	125	100	Great Northern pf.	120	120	120	120	+11
90½	91½	604	Illinois Central	90	91	90	91	+1½
45	47½	710	Illinois Steel Company	43⅜	45⅞	43¼	45¼	+1¼
26½	27	125	Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	..
24	25	350	Laclede Gas	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24½	-⅛
64	66	410	Lake E. & Western pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	+⅛
146	146¾	162	Lake Shore	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	146⅜	+⅛
41¼	41⅜	15,255	Louisville & Nashville	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	41⅜	+⅝
1½	2	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
88½	88⅞	13,588	Manhattan Con.	87⅞	89⅜	87½	88¾	+1
96	98	660	*Metropolitan Traction.	95	99	95	98¼	+3¾
15¾	16½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	16	15½	16	+1*
57	60	400	Minnesota Iron	57	58	57	58	+3
10⅜	11	1,200	Miss., Kan. & Texas	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+¼
24	24¼	1,575	Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	23¼	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	+⅞
20½	20⅜	5,386	Missouri Pacific	19⅜	21¼	19⅜	20½	+⅜
22	22½	830	*National Lead Co.	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+¼
85	86	140	*National Lead Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
15¾	16½	100	National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	..
102⅜	103	897	New-Jersey Central	103	103¾	102¾	102¾	+¾
10½	12½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	12	11½	12	+¾
26½	28	100	N. Y., Chi. & St.L. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	..
22¾	23	700	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	22¼	23	22½	22¾	+¼
8½	9¼	50	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
13	13⅜	100	Nor.& W. pf., all in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛
4⅝	4⅞	800	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
12¾	13⅛	650	North. Pac., all in. pd.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
20⅝	20⅞	420	North. P. pf., all in. pd.	20⅞	21	20¾	20¾	..
10	11	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	..
13½	13⅝	490	Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
..	..	100	O.S.L.& U.N., all in. pd.	16	16	16	6	+3¼
19¼	19½	700	Pacific Mail	19½	19⅞	19¼	19½	+¼
18	18⅛	19,730	Phil. & Read. 3d in. pd.	17⅞	18½	17¾	18	+⅛
11½	12	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	..
42½	45	75	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	15½	16	15½	16	+1¼
143½	144½	210	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	143½	144	143½	144	+2
100	..	27	Rome, Wat. & Ogden	111	111	111	111	..
..	3½	100	St. Louis Southwestern.	3½	3½	3½	3½	..
8⅝	8¾	700	St. L. Southwestern pf.	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+1¼
38	39	375	St. Paul & Omaha	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
..	..	10	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	..
15	16	250	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	-⅝
8	8⅛	3,510	Southern Railway	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+⅞
23¼	23½	5,795	Southern Railway pf.	22½	23⅞	22½	23½	+1¼
22⅝	23	7,225	Tennessee Coal & Iron	23½	23¾	22¾	22¾	+1¼
6¾	7	400	Texas Pacific	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
6⅞	7⅛	2,338	Union Pacific	6¾	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
1⅝	2	100	Union Pac., D. & Gulf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+¼
4⅝	4⅞	505	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
9¼	10	320	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
18	19	400	U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18½	-½
9¼	9½	1,066	*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	+½
58	58¼	4,070	*U. S. Leather pf.	56½	58⅝	56½	58¼	+1⅝
17¼	18	277	United States Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
70	74	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	72	72	72	72	+1
5⅞	6	400	Wabash	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+½
14⅞	15	2,910	Wabash pf.	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	+¼
84¼	84⅝	3,287	Western Union Tel.	83⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞	+¼
6	6½	7,265	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	6¾	6⅞	6	6	-¼
25⅛	25¼	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	25	25	25	25	+¼
Sales		256,647						

*Unlisted.

Silver.

65⅞	66½	145,000	Bullion certs.	66¼	66½	66	66	—

Mining.

.05	.08	3,100	Phenix Mining	.04	.06	.04	.06	—

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Kings Co Elev 1st		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
1,000	62½	5,000	37½	3,000	99½
4,000	63	Knox & Ohio 1st		Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
3,000	62½	4,000	110½	1,000s20F	108½
5,000	62⅝	Lac G L C of St L 1st 5s		Peo & Eastern 1st	
1,000	62⅝	1,000	91	20,000	75
4,000	63	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s		Pitts & West 1st	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	104½	1,000	69½
1,000	67½	Chi & Pac Wn 5s		Rio Grande W 1st	
2,000	68	1,000	110½	5,000	69¼
3,000	68½	Southwest Div		4,000	70
At, Top & S F gen 4s		1,000	111	St L & S F 2d, Class B	
3,000	76½	Mil & St P 8s 1st		3,000	111¾
4,000	76⅞	10,000	104½	St L & S F G M 5s	
19,000	77	M, K & T 1st 4s		1,000	91
Adjustment 4s		10,000	80½	2,000	92
10,000	34⅜	9,000	80⅞	St L S W 1st	
15,000	34¾	17,000	81	5,000	70½
20,000	35	8,000s20F	81	St L S W 2d inc	
5,000	35¼	5,000	80¾	5,000	26
10,000b3	35¼	4,000	81	10,000	26½
10,000	35¼	16,000	81¼	500	26
15,000	35¼	5,000	81½	3,000	27½
10,000	35¼	2,000	81	St P & Nor Pac 6s	
10,000	35⅜	10,000	81⅛	3,000	110½
30,000	35½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	35⅝	6,000	55	10,000	85½
1,000	35¾	2,000	55⅜	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
15,000	35⅞	13,000	55¼	1,000	79½
10,000	35½	2,000s20F	55⅛	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
25,000	35⅝	7,000	55¼	10,000	95
10,000	35⅝	1,000	55⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Austin & N W 1st		16,000	55¼	3,000	80
9,000	82¾	M, K & T of T 5s		5,000	80½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		2,000	71	5,000	81
4,000	96½	N Y Cent deb 5s		3,000	81¼
Canada So 1st Gtd		2,000	102¾	3,000	81½
4,000	106⅜	Registered		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	107	5,000	102	10,000	17⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s regstd		N Y, C & St L 4s		20,000	18
5,000	112	1,000	103¾	2,000	18¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	103⅝	10,000	18⅛
3,000	106	N Y O & W Ref'd'g 4s		12,000	18⅜
5,000	105⅜	1,000s10F	84⅞	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certs	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		N Y, S & W G M		10,000	69
1,000	70⅝	7,000	67½	Union Pac 6s, 1896	
17,000	71	6,000	68	5,000	100
5,000	71¼	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certs, assented		25,000c	105
13,000	71	9,000	46	Union Pac 1st, 1897	
10,000	71¼	23,000	46⅛	14,000c	105
C & O, R & A Div 1st cons 4s		17,000	46¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
5,000	93	15,000	46⅜	15,000	105
5,000	93½	17,000	46¾	4,000c	105
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		5,000	46⅞	8,000c	105½
1,000s20F	85½	5,000	47	Trust Co certs, ex matured coups	
C, B & Q deb 5s		Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certs		1,000	98
1,000	96½	1,000	88½	Union Pac 6s, 1899, Trust Co cts, ex matured coups	
C & E Ill gen 5s		Ohio Southern 1st		5,000	98
1,000	96⅞	2,000	86½	Un Pac ext s fd 8s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		2,000	86¼	10,000	75
1,000	88½	1,000	86⅜	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	
C & N P 1st, Trust Co certs		3,000	86¾	5,000	95½
20,000	40½	10,000	86⅞	U P, D & G 1st	
5,000	40⅝	8,000	86⅞	15,000	31
10,000	40½	Ohio Southern G M 4s	

change in the situation from that of yesterday. The features continued to be Montana and the copper mining shares generally, with Bay State Gas. There appears to be some sort of deal afloat in the latter stock, but the public as yet is in the dark and the price fluctuates only fractionally. Bell declined a point, but later rose 1½, closing at 206½. The investment railway shares were quiet. Boston and Albany advanced ½, to 204½; Chicago Junction declined a point, to 94. Montana advanced 2⅞, to 87⅝, closing at 86⅞; Butte rose ⅝, but lost the advance, closing at 8¾. Arnold declined fractionally, to 1¼, and Kearsarge gained ⅝, to 14, losing ¼ at the close. There were various rumors in regard to Pioneer Gold Mining, but the price varied only a little, and the stock was not active. Tamarack lost 2 of its recent rise, closing at 88. There were a number of bullish stories in regard to Quincy, which advanced 1, to 109. Copper in London closed the same as yesterday, at 47⅝ for spot and 47¾ for futures. Clearing House money rate somewhat easier, ranging from 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3½	..	3½	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	206	206½	205	206
Erie	56⅛	57½	56½	..
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	90	..	90	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8⅛	8½	8¼	8½
Gen. Electric pf.	65	70	60	65
Illinois Steel	45	45½	42	43
Lamson Store Service	18	..	18	..
Reece Button Hole	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¾
Westing'e Elec. 1st pf.	49½	..	49	..
Bay State Gas	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅝
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	204	205	203	204
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	158	160	158	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	94	93	94½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	100	98	100
Conn. & Pass.	139	..	138½	..
Fitchburg	17	18	17	..
Fitchburg pf	92	93	92	93
Maine Central	181	..	130	..
N. H. & H.	..	..	..	169
Old Colony	170	172	170	172
West End	68	69	68	68½
West End pf.	..	..	..	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	18	19	18½	19
Boston & Montana	86¾	87	84¾	85
Butte & Boston	3½	3½	3	3⅜
Cal. & Hecla	310	312	310	312
Franklin	10½	11½	10	10½
Gold Coin	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	13⅝	13⅞	13	13½
Merced	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅝
Osceola	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
Pioneer	6⅝	6½	6¾	6½
Quincy	108	..	107	..
Tamarack	85½	88	88	90
Tamarack, Jr	13	14	12	13
Wolverine	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
***BONDS.**				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	..	..	116
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	..	..	..	106
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. 1. 5s	106	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..	50	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	..	66	63½	65
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	17½	..	17½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	8	6	8	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	116½	117	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	109	..	..	..
Rut. 1st 6s	99½	..	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	103	..	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	76	78	77	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	..	61	65
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas Inc. 7s	27	..	27	..

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—This was a red-letter day in the local market. The speculation shows marked signs of broadening, new blood coming into the Street and very few stocks offering. The feature of the day was in the iron and steel stocks. Cambia Iron, which closed at 36 last night, advanced to 44. Pennsylvania Steel preferred sold at 55, as against 47½ yesterday, and Pennsylvania Steel common sold at 30, against 28⅞ last night. In the specialties there was a steady absorbing demand for Storage Battery stocks. The preferred gained 1¾ per cent., to 32, and the common 1¼ per cent., to 29⅜, the best prices being made on the final sales. Welsbach gained 1½, to 42½; Heat preferred, ½; Heat common and United Gas Improvement, ¼ each. The tractions were dull and strong, Metropolitan leading the advance, selling up from 95 to 98½ and closing at 97. Philadelphia gained ½, Baltimore ⅝, and Union ¼. The general market closed firm, with an advancing tendency.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd	..	2	..	2
Baltimore Traction	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Cambria	43	44	36	37
Chootaw	6¼	6½	5¾	6
Con. Traction stock	21	24	21	24
Electric Storage	29½	30	28⅝	28¾
Electric Storage pf.	31¾	32½	30¼	31
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Hestonville	47	48	46	46½
Hestonville pf.	57	57½	57	57½
Hunt. & B. T.	..	27	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	49½	48½	49½
Indianapolis	14½	15½	..	15
Ins. Co. of N.	19¾	20	19¾	20
Lehigh Navigation	40	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	29⅜	30	29⅜	30
Metropolitan Traction	97	98	94½	95
Northern Pacific	12⅞	13	12⅝	13
Northern Pacific pf.	..	..	20½	20⅞
Pennsylvania	51¼	51⅝	51½	51⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
Pennsylvania Steel	29	30	28½	29
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	55	..	49½	50
Philadelphia Traction	63¼	63⅞	63	63½
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	8 15-16	9	9 1-16	9⅛
Rochester & Railway	16	..	16	..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
United Cos. of N. J.	233½	234	232	235
United Gas Imp.	67½	67⅝	68	68⅛
W. J. & S.	2⅜	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Welsbach	41	42	40½	41
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	25
Welsbach Commer. pf.	..	60	..	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	81½	..	81	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99⅜	100	99¼	99⅝
People's Traction 5s	91	91½	91	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66⅜	67	65⅞	66

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 25th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,806,938
Gold bullion	39,720,502
Total	$158,527,441
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,742,539
Balance	*$119,784,902
Standard silver dollars	$370,010,854
Silver bullion	726,758
Total	$370,737,612
Net outstanding silver certificates	353,863,062
Balance	16,874,550
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,440,762
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	114,808,518
Total	$125,249,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,249,280
United States notes	99,280,208
Net outstanding currency certificates	32,730,000
Balance	66,550,203
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,609,254
National bank notes	13,050,189
Fractional silver coin	15,200,230
Fractional currency	59
Minor coin	1,203,553
Deposits in National banks	16,834,204
Bonds and interest paid	773,122
Total	$82,170,563
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,813,414
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,722,165
Disbursing officers' balances	25,914,580
Post Office Department account	2,447,765
Miscellaneous items	1,667,984
Total	$43,565,909
Balance	38,604,653
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$241,814,309

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$264,551	$9,695,223	$34,182,049
Int'l revenue	358,549	9,779,555	36,043,426
Miscellaneous	57,639	1,368,386	5,208,996
Total	$675,739	$20,843,165	$75,434,471

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$279,000	$4,990,000	$29,241,052
War	224,000	3,855,000	13,502,947
Navy	40,000	2,415,000	8,387,971
Indians	10,000	600,000	3,282,737
Pensions	390,000	9,704,000	35,201,115
Interest	8,000	271,000	9,919,320
Total	$951,000	$21,835,000	$99,625,144
Excess of expenditures over receipts	275,260	991,834	24,190,678

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$65,865	$458,450
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$13,050	364,920	1,629,699

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$456,706,702	$82,885,412	$539,592,114
This f'cal year	31,417,731	2,847,102	34,264,833
This month	4,833,312	894,330	5,727,642
This day	142,408	45,250	187,658

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $353,549; from customs, $264,650, and miscellaneous, $102,639.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $266,402.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.07
Belcher	.54	.55
Best & Belcher	.90	.93
Bodie Consolidated	.04	.04
Bulwer	.44	.42
Challar	2.15	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.70	1.70
Crown Point	.53	.53
Gould & Curry	.50	.51
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.45
Mexican	.48	.50
Mono	.20	.20
Ophir	.95	.95
Potosi	.80	.80
Savage	.58	.58
Sierra Nevada	.68	.70
Union Consolidated	.57	.36
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.82	.81

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 25—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.58	.58
Argentum	.49	.49
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Consolidated	.14	.14
Elkton	1.40	1.35
Gibson	.48	.48
Golden Fleece	1.04	1.05
Isabella	.43½	.43½
Jefferson	.14	.14
Mount Rosa	.15½	.15½
Pharmacist	.10½	.10½
Portland	1.34	1.32
Union	.30¾	.30¾
Work	.08	.08

COUNTERFEITER'S PLEA DENIED

President Cleveland Says that a Term of Probation Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President has denied the application of C. M. Chisholm, convicted in Georgia of counterfeiting, for restoration to rights of citizenship. The President says that he is usually quite willing to restore rights of citizenship to those who have been convicted of crime and after having suffered punishment appear in time to redeem their characters and live honest lives, but that in most cases of this kind, however, a term of probation is required as a test of the sincerity of their professions of reformation. In this particular case the character of the crime precludes clemency at present.

The President has pardoned J. W. Phillips, convicted in Alabama of illicit distilling and sentenced in April last to fifteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine. The prisoner is in an advanced stage of consumption, and the prison physician states that he cannot live long. On this account the pardon is granted.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Office, No. 24 Pine St.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,

At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

For account of whom it may concern.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
28 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
20 shs. Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Cons. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$4,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
10 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. pref.
30 shs. Home Ins. Co.
54 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$10,000 Freeman Manf. Co., North Adams, Mass., 6 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, Mar., 1889, coup.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for not more than twelve years, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York City, Sept. 15, 1896.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTnership under the firm name of WILLISTON, BARNES & CO., for the transaction of a stock brokerage business, with offices at 80 Broad St.

JAMES R. WILLISTON.
WINTHROP HOWARD BARNES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Coupons.

BOSTON, SEPT. 24, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the coupons due January 1st, 1896, (Thirty Dollars each,) FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, TOGETHER WITH INTEREST ACCRUED THEREON WHILE PAYMENT HAS BEEN IN DEFAULT, (ONE DOLLAR THIRTY-TWO CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS THIRTY-TWO CENTS PER COUPON, will be paid at the office of the **UNION TRUST CO.**, NO. 80 BROADWAY, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, Sept. 25, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Last Address Known to Us.
July 17th, 1882	$71.29	Mrs. Willie Barclay	214 West 42d St.
Dec. 4th, 1890	112.12	Mary E. Mairs	15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879	129.78	Jno. Aug. Pell	365 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887	243.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.	214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th, and Apr. 21st, 1879	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue	"The Westmoreland," 43d Av. and 17th St.

Sept. 9th, 1882..275.28..M. S. Wells..561 5th Av.
City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York. A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ctf. filed in New-York Co.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46,	1356,	1584,	1792,	2103,	2359, 2797,
88,	1387,	1585,	1839,	2120,	2449, 2860,
91,	1389,	1589,	1846,	2123,	2457, 2869,
103,	1392,	1618,	1862,	2124,	2468, 2886,
121,	1417,	1625,	1866,	2128,	2469, 2923,
229,	1459,	1666,	1879,	2132,	2534, 3056,
321,	1482,	1667,	1936,	2155,	2585, 3137,
358,	1520,	1672,	1937,	2170,	2632, 3148,
422,	1529,	1700,	1945,	2186,	2671, 3217,
1325,	1531,	1719,	1947,	2189,	2728, 3252,
1338,	1555,	1767,	1965,	2231,	2753, 3266,
1346,	1563,	1777,	2043,	2345,	

and the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMAN AMERICAN Bank, New-York, of unclaimed balances in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892:

1874, New-York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Co. $86.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

F. Frederichs, Cashier of the German American Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896, JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
au29-1aw6wS Certificate filed in New-York Co.

3d Ave. R. R. Rights
DEALT IN BY
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
87 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
208 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on **OCTOBER 9TH, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
28 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY
Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a **BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE** to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5 % COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.
Coupons Due June 1, 1896.

of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after

Thursday, September 24, 1896,

at the office of
THE NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Thursday, October 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, October 21, 1896, at the opening of business.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Buffalo, N. Y., September 21, 1896.

The Interest Coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1, 1896, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New-York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th day of October next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, September 22, 1896.

The coupons due Oct. 1, 1896, on the bonds of this company will be paid at maturity, as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

On the ALICE FURNACE CO. BONDS, at the Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 1, until which date Transfer Books will be closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1896.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL CO.
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 19th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this company on the 20th of Oct. next.

Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the news that's fit to print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Cash Prices for Staples.

Wheat, No. 2 red		74¾@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed		27 @	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed		21 @	--
Cotton, middling		8 7-16@	--
Coffee, No. 7 Rio		10¾@	--
Flour, Minn. patent		$3.95 @	--
Lard, prime		4.10 @	--
Molasses, O. K., prime		29 @	--
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs		5 @	--
Tallow, prime		3¾@	--
Pork, mess		8.00 @	--
Beef hams		16.5 @	--
Beef, family		8.50 @	--
Sugar, granulated		4¾@	--
Lead		2.75 @	--
Copper		10.70 @	--

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and firm; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63¾@63¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64c, by sample; No. 2 red, 66@67¼c; No. 2 corn, 21¼@22c; No. 2 oats, 16½@16¾c; No. 2 rye, 34@34½c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 71@71½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.65@$6.70; lard, per 100 lb, $3.70@3.72½c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.20@3.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70. Linseed oil was quoted by The National—Raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	....	....	....	71¼
October	69	71¾	69	71¾
November	....	....	....	72¾
December	71¼@71¾	73¾

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Western Freight Association Trouble Causes a Sensation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Quite a sensation has been caused in railroad circles by the withdrawal of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Companies from the Western Freight Association. The letters of notification to Chairman Midgeley are very firm and uncompromising, and indicate an unsatisfactory state of affairs among the thirty-four lines composing the association.

On behalf of the Atchison, Mr. Paul Morton writes to Commissioner Midgeley that, after having been solicited to join the association in order to strengthen it, his company was "extremely disappointed in the result of the organization. The Western Freight Association agreement," he continues, "is being violated every day by the issuance of independent and unauthorized tariffs and other irregular methods in consequence of which we see nothing to be gained by further continuing our membership in the association as at present organized, and this is to give notice of our intention to withdraw therefrom ten days from to-day." In conclusion Mr. Morton says that "if the time ever comes when there is apparently a desire on the part of our competitors to enter into an agreement and carry it out honestly and literally, we shall be glad to join them."

Speaking for the Rock Island, Traffic Manager J. M. Johnson refers to the appeal recently issued by Chairman Midgeley, "for orderly methods," and says: "This seems to us to be a formal and official announcement by you of what in fact has been the case for about two months—namely, a virtual abandonment of the Western Freight Association by all lines members of it."

The Rock Island also gives notice of a negative vote in the matter of restoring rates on packing house products of all kinds to those in effect Aug. 1, and announces its intention to reduce rates on the 28th inst. as follows: Proportional rates to Rock Island on fresh meats in carload lots from Wichita, 16½ cents; Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Omaha, 10 cents. On packing house products, carloads, Wichita, 14½ cents; Kansas City, &c., 8 cents, other points in proportion.

Commenting on this Commissioner Midgeley says: "This tariff bears the notation, 'the rates named above are not regarded as fair compensation for the services, but are forced on this company by competition of other lines.' The Wabash also notifies it will protect on wheat, carloads, 11 cents per 100 as proportional rate Kansas City to Toledo and Detroit. The foregoing notices will throw light upon some of the difficulties against which the undersigned has recently contended in the earnest efforts put forth to obtain natural advances in the rates on grain, also on packing house products."

President De Coursey Indicted.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—The United States Grand Jury has found an indictment against President De Coursey of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway, charging him with violating the United States inter-State commerce law. It is alleged that while he was receiver of the company two years ago last August he paid, contrary to law, rebates to the Fairmount Coal and Coke Company, of which C. D. R. Stowits of this city is the general manager. It is not at all probable that the case will ever come to trial, on account of the manner in which the indictment was found and the manner in which the matter was presented to the Grand Jury by the Inter-State Commerce Commission's Special Agent, John T. Marchand. Mr. De Coursey has not been arrested.

Reconsignment of Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission convened in this city yesterday and continued its investigation in the reconsignment of Atlantic seaboard shipments now in vogue in Kansas City, with a view of determining whether it is legal and carried on in good faith by the railroads. The whole trouble, local grain men assert, is simply the outgrowth of an enmity of Omaha against Kansas City, engendered by the fact that the latter city is an open market, while Omaha is not. J. A. Monroe, Freight Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, explained the reconsignment method, and denied any discrimination in the matter of rates or preferences to any consignor or consignee. He denied that his road had anything to do with Omaha being an open market.

Norfolk and Western.

The recently reorganized Norfolk and Western Railroad will take possession of the properties just bought under foreclosure at midnight Sept. 30. Henry Fink has been elected President of the new company and F. J. Kimball will become Chairman of the Board of Directors. The names of the permanent members of the new board will be announced shortly. Nearly all the Directors will be New-York men, and the meetings of the board will be held in this city. It is proposed to transfer the accounting and executive offices of the company from Philadelphia to Roanoke, Va., as soon as the new office building now in course of construction is completed.

Wants a Differential.

Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said yesterday: "We have filed with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association a request for a differential on business between New-York and Pittsburg and between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but the relief we ask for does not apply to Washington, nor was our application coupled with a threat to cut rates if our application was refused. We will accept the decision of the Board of Managers, whatever it may be."

A New Duluth Rond.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in St. Paul, Minn., for the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad. It is to run from Duluth to some point on the Red River of the North not yet named, but presumably Winnipeg. The amount named in the article is $3,000,000, and the incorporation is bona fide. Whether the company is to purchase the Duluth and Winnipeg or become its rival is not known here.

PREFERRED PARISH TO MITRE.

The Rev. C. F. Thomas Will Probably Succeed Bishop Curtis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The Catholic Bishops of the Province of Baltimore have selected the names of three priests, which, with three selected by the priests of the Diocese of Wilmington, will be sent to Rome. From the six names a successor to Bishop Curtis of Wilmington may be chosen.

Bishop Curtis wrote to Rome, asking to be relieved of the cares of his diocese, and on July 23 it was made public that he had received a letter from the Pope granting his request. Bishop Curtis found the duties of the office too laborious.

The Bishop was averse to receiving a mitre, and it was said at that time that he would only retain the position ten years, when he would ask the Pope to relieve him in order that he might become again a parish priest. He has always had a strong love for the work of a priest, and while Bishop would frequently take the place of some priest in parish work.

It is believed that the Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral, is Cardinal Gibbons's choice, and it is thought he will be chosen. Bishop Curtis in that event would probably succeed Father Thomas as rector of the cathedral.

Not a North German Lloyd.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, have received a cablegram from Bremen stating that the report that a North German Lloyd steamer is ashore is entirely wrong. The steamer mentioned as being ashore at Torscheling, Holland, is the Spanish steamer Hugo, from Bremen for Liverpool.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The First New-York Beet Sugar Company of Utica, to manufacture sugar within the United States, Canada, and other countries; capital, $300,000. Directors—Wallace Clarke, George E. Ferrell, Joseph B. Nelbach, Arthur Clinton Howe, Theodore Avery, T. Harvey Perris, and V. G. Pfluke of Utica, Edward Kanaley of Syracuse, and Warren R. Fitch of Lowville.

—The National Paper Stock Company of Ballston; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Arkell of Canajoharie, George W. Crouse of Akron, Ohio; Alfred Adams of Cleveland, Ohio; A. H. Chatfield of Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel George of Wheeling, West Va., and Jesse S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston.

—The Greater New-York Real Estate and Investment Company of this city, to provide homes for its stockholders and to acquire real estate in New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; capital, $210,000. Directors—Joseph Weinstein, David Feigenson, and Solomon Schinkman of this city.

—The American Patent Diamond Dop Company of this city, to manufacture diamond dops and other diamond cutting and polishing articles; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. Loessner, Leon Dreyfus, and Ernest Loessner of this city, and Richard Loessner of Brooklyn.

—The Hart A. Webster Company of Buffalo, to solicit insurance and act as agent of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of this city; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hart A. Webster, Matthew S. Dannand, and Gibson T. Williams of this city.

—The F. P. Prial Company of this city, to publish in this State a weekly newspaper called The Wheel and Cycling Trade Review; capital, $150,000. Directors—Francis P. Prial, John J. Prial of this city, and Mary A. Stinson of Chester, Penn.

—The Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Company of this city, to manufacture fire extinguishers; capital, $500,000. Directors—Edgar H. Ellis and C. H. Bellows of Brooklyn, Jay W. Watkins and C. H. Peno of this city, and others.

—The Elliott Company of this city, to carry on an engraving and plate-printing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Richard T. Blood of Jersey City, F. I. Waldeck of this city, and J. A. Weinmann of Brooklyn.

—The Markets Publishing Company of this city, to publish a daily newspaper known as the Journal of Finance; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles P. Rogers, William V. Carolin, and E. Hendricks.

—The Park Blanket Mills of Binghamton, to manufacture blankets and woolen material; capital, $5,000. Directors—Clinton F. Paige, Frederic E. Ross, and James R. Holman of Binghamton.

—The Clinton Mills Powder Company of Otsego County; capital, $10,000. Directors—George W. Brooks, George M. Jarvis, and E. V. Adams of Cooperstown.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers in northern portion, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in southern, local showers in northern, portion, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY and DELAWARE, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, probably local showers, to westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, but probably threatening in the afternoon, slightly warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, easterly winds, warmer in the interior. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers on the coast Saturday night, easterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, but probably showers on the coast Saturday afternoon or night, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, increasing cloudiness, probably local rains, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, generally fair, easterly to southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Saturday night. NEW-MEXICO, fair, followed on northern portion by showers, variable winds, cooler in northern portion. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, fair, followed by local showers Saturday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Saturday night. TENNESSEE and ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, easterly to southerly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair Saturday, with southerly to westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, partly cloudy weather, but conditions are favorable for light local showers, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, cooler Saturday night. INDIANA, generally fair during the day, followed by increasing cloudiness and cooler weather Saturday night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair Saturday, fresh westerly winds, cooler Saturday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds, cooler. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair in the morning, increasing cloudiness during the day, probably local showers, cooler Saturday night, winds shifting to northerly. WISCONSIN, fair, probably followed by local showers in southern portions, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds, cooler. IOWA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, increasing cloudiness and probably local showers, cooler, northerly winds. COLORADO, local rains, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, probably local showers in southern portion, northerly to westerly winds, cooler in southern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P.M.
Sun rises...5:51	Sun sets...5:51	Moon rises...7:48

HIGH WATER SEPT. 26.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:40 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:49 A. M.
9:58 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	12:04 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 11
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 19
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 19
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 24
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 24
Hindoo	London	Sept. 14
La Bretagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Sept. 16

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Seguranca	Havana	Sept. 24
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 19
Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 18

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Ems	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 23
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 27
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 18
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 16
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 26
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 22
Mississippi	London	Sept. 17
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
C. of Augusta	Sept. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Martello	Sept. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Atlanta	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Barnesia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.
Concho	Sept. 26	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Rio	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Adantose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Saratoga	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Massdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	5 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Sept. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Prinz Sigl	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Sept. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Chalmette	Oct. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 1	Savannah	Pier 36 N. R.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobrulense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Oct. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Halcyon	Oct. 3	Savannah	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Wind'rd Is.	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Galileo	Oct. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deboer, Amsterdam Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans Sept. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrell.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Kingston Sept. 12, Black River and Montego Bay 16th, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 17th, with fruit and passengers to the Bush Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Sept. 10 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Sept. 17, Southampton and Cherbourg 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. today.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Panama, for Bordeaux; Iroquois, for Jacksonville; Colorado, for Brunswick; Cherokee, for Charleston.

Notices to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Light-house Board notifies mariners that on Sept. 16 the lower gas buoy in the Mobile ship channel, showing a fixed white light, which was dragged from its position by a tow about Sept. 8, was replaced on its station, on the easterly side of the channel, 2⅝ miles S ¼ E, from Lower Channel Beacon No. 51, and on the westerly point of the middle ground.

About Sept. 8 lighted Beacon No. 41, showing a fixed white light, located on the east side of the dredged channel in Mobile Bay, nearly 4⅝ miles S ¾ W from Mobile Bay Lighthouse, was destroyed by a tow and the light extinguished. The light will be re-established as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

Raritan River Wreck Light, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that on Sept. 12, 1896, a fixed red-lantern light was established to mark the wreck of an unknown schooner, sunk in about 15 feet at mean low water, on the southerly side of the channel of the Raritan River, about half way between Keasbey's Landing and Ostrader's Clay Dock. The light is shown about 8 feet above mean high water from a post secured to the hull of the wreck. The wreck lies on its side, with the masts projecting into the channel, and the hull shows above high water. The light should be given a wide berth. Keasbey's Landing, N E ¼ E; Kearney's lower dock, S W ¾ S; Western Jetty Post Light No. 1, W ¾ S. Bearings are magnetic, and given approximately. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 66, after No. 340, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Light-house District, 1895," Page 115.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate, clear.

Spoken.

Ship Crompton, (Br.,) Lloyd, from New-York May 18 for Calcutta, was spoken June 6 in lat. 32 N., long. 32 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, from New-York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arrived at Hamburg at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, for New-York, sld. from Liverpool at noon to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York Sept. 8 for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar Sept. 24.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Sept. 12 for Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Sept. 16 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New-York Sept. 12 for Hamburg, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Ville de Brest, (Fr.,) sld. from Marseilles for New-York Sept. 23.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Helvetia, (Swiss,) Capt. Carnat, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempf, sld. from Hamburg for New-York at 4:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreleros, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Oporto Sept. 19.

SS Westerdam, (Ger.,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Sept. 10, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 22.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Oldfitch, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 23.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 23.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voge, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 23.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Sept. 10, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 27, arr. at Venice to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinclages, from New-York Sept. 10, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Sept. 5, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Sept. 16 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-1aw6mS

BABBITT, REBECCA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lilia Babbitt Hyde, Benjamin H. Hyde, Elizabeth Alvira Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Jr., Ida Josephine Hyde, Mabel L. Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, as general guardian of Ida J. Hyde and Mabel L. Hyde, infants; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, under the will of REBECCA BABBITT, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Rebecca Babbitt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attent a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward F. Gibney, Edward R. Barton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have no one, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s5-1aw6wS&o17

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-1aw6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McGUINNESS, OWEN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McGuinness, Mary McGuinness, Rosa McGuinness, and Bridget Duffy, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration upon the estate of OWEN McGUINNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Kate McEvoy of said city, a sister of the said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. s5-1aw6wS&o17

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORSEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-1aw6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Lamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-1aw6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clarence E. Mundy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator. s19-1aw6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 205 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. s26-1aw6mS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La